



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Officials Address NAM Meeting in Accra, Ghana

Cuba's Malmierca on Goals

*BK0509022791 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Sep 91*

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca said during a speech in Accra that the impending new system of international relations cannot be another rendition of the Big Stick Policy, nor another partition of the world by regions of influence. Malmierca spoke during the first session of the 10th ministerial conference of Nonaligned Countries being held in Accra to strengthen the actions of the movement in light of the new international circumstances.

The Cuban diplomat emphasized that it cannot be a case of dominance by the most powerful at the expense of the dignity, independence, and sovereignty of all others, nor at the expense of the peoples' right to freely adopt whatever economic, political, and social system they choose. Malmierca pointed out that the current situation is characterized by the progressive weakening of the USSR and by the increased cooperation among the superpowers, which favors the creation of a world that is unilateral in the political and military spheres and multilateral in the economic sphere.

Ghana's Rawlings Opens Conference

*BK0609112091 Jakarta ANTARA in English
1020 GMT 5 Sep 91*

[Text] Accra Sept. 6 (ANTARA)—Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), who began their talks on Wednesday, are expected to come out with various issues such as the importance of political pluralism, environmental protection, and the problems of drug abuse.

ANTARA journalist Parni Hadi reported from the Ghanaian capital that ministers of the 103 member countries of the movement had aired similar views on the need for members to adopt political pluralism in their respective countries.

Ghana's President Jerry J. Rawlings said while opening the ministerial meeting that the non-aligned countries should have the courage to admit their shortcomings in implementing the democratic political life in their countries.

Pointing out that NAM should not hesitate to correct its system, president Rawlings said, however, that it was completely up to the people of a nation to decide whether a democratic life in their country had been properly practised.

The meeting also discussed the human rights issue, a topic which had been increasingly talked about since the last Non-Aligned Movement's summit meeting in Belgrade two years ago.

The movement asked the international community to introduce its action plan that could ensure the rights to have proper housing and nutritious food as well as health care and education.

Serious attention was also paid to the problems of environment of the third world countries and the cases of drug abuse worldwide. The movement appealed to all countries, particularly the industrialized nations, and the United Nations' agencies to help battle drug abuse.

Pakistan Official Briefs Delegates

*BK0609140491 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network
in English 1300 GMT 6 Sep 91*

[Text] The NAM [Nonaligned Movement] ministerial conference continued discussions in Accra on its seven-point agenda. The agenda includes recent changes in international relations, their impact on continued relevance of the movement, the worsening economic situation in the Third World countries, especially in Africa, and prevention and management of regional conflicts.

The leader of the Pakistani delegation, Mr. Shaharyar Khan, briefing the delegates on the situation in occupied Kashmir said that more than 4,000 innocent civilians have been killed in the last 20 months by the Indian troops in a bid to crush the popular movement for self-determination. He said daily life in occupied Kashmir has been paralyzed by a crackdown on freedom fighters by the Indian forces. The political and administrative system has broken down and the economy is in a state of collapse. Medicines are not available and medical assistance virtually nonexistent.

Mr. Shaharyar Khan said the Muslim uprising was gaining momentum despite the presence of more than 400,000 Indian military and paramilitary troops in the held zone. He said the Kashmir issue had been a major stumbling block in the normalization of relations between Pakistan and India despite Pakistan's willingness to resolve the Kashmir issue peacefully.

Syria's al-Shar' Comments

*JN0609173691 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio
Network in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Sep 91*

[Text] Accra—Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has affirmed the importance of the Nonaligned Movement and the continuation of its role in the future. He said that the movement has been capable of confronting various challenges and problems since it was established 30 years ago, adding that it is still required to confront greater challenges and tackle greater problems. This came in an utterance by the minister during the deliberations of the nonaligned countries' foreign ministers in Accra. The foreign ministers are studying the future of the Nonaligned Movement in light of the recent international changes and their repercussions on the movement's role.

Al-Shar' said: The Nonaligned Movement is not a military bloc, nor was it so in the past. Nonalignment means

not to join a military bloc or blocs, and since there are one or more blocs in the world, the need to continue the movement still exists as a real expression of the aspirations of Third World countries and common interests.

Al-Shar' added: Suppose a developing African or Asian state wanted to join the European Community; it would be turned down. So the need for nonalignment is dictated by world conditions and circumstances.

The minister said: The human side of the Nonaligned Movement makes it better able to cope with international developments. The movement took the lead in advocating global peace, eliminating nuclear weapons, and in encouraging democratic international relations.

Minister al-Shar' added: The human and democratic nature of the movement was most visible when countries of diverse nationalities and geographic locations joined its ranks. He noted that the Nonaligned Movement includes some European nations.

He noted that the recent developments in East Europe and the USSR have left the world with a unipolar world. It is difficult for a person to imagine the continuation of a balanced world with one pole. He stressed that power associated arrogance is potentially destructive not only to Third World countries but also to the nations who possess this power.

The foreign minister said that if the post-World War II peace has rested on a balance of terror, the Nonaligned Movement—with the cold war now over and in view of recent global changes—ought to work toward building international relations on an equitable peace rather than on one predicated on a balance of terror.

Al-Shar' said that if its member states enjoy a political will, the Nonaligned Movement would be a spokesman for world community. He stressed that if the movement has one voice it will be heard everywhere, especially since all peoples, including the American and European peoples, aspire for peace and fear the consequences of the arrogant power that cannot be deterred.

The foreign minister drew the attention of the conference to the themes raised by the West such as human rights, democracy, combatting terrorism, and disarmament. He said that these slogans should be Nonaligned Movement slogans in word and deed, far from discrimination and selectivity. He said: It is regrettable that they are raised not to be an end in themselves but a means to undermine the independence of Third World peoples and states.

Al-Shar' added: How can we believe their mottoes if they do not basically apply them to Israel and South Africa, which are indulged in continued violations of human rights and democracy, in carrying out terrorism, and in the arms race. He gave examples of these violations and practices.

Faruq al-Shar' affirmed the importance of the non-aligned countries' support for these mottoes in their real

meanings and of calling on others to respect them in words and deeds without distinction or selection within the framework of the principle of noninterference in other countries' internal affairs. This principle is indispensable for establishing democratic international relations in the interest of all nations.

Concluding his speech, al-Shar' called for modernizing the work of the Nonaligned Movement, affirming the importance of solidarity and cooperation among its members and the importance of dialogue with the countries of the North with an open mind. He also stressed the importance of unifying the stands of the Nonaligned Movement, which comprises more than 100 countries, vis-a-vis the major issues, and of making their human and cultural voice heard in every place in the world.

Iran's Velayati on Restructuring NAM

*LD0709092491 Tehran IRNA in English 0725 GMT
7 Sep 91*

[Text] Accra, Sept 7, IRNA—Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati here Friday underlined the need to restructure the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). Velayati who is attending the 10th ministerial session of NAM also stressed that the organization must do away with its traditional role of being purely political and take into account factors such as ways of administering and progressing the Third World countries.

Velayati said such a need has been felt by almost all NAM members adding that the world of today cannot be run with the ideas of 36 years ago, when the movement was founded. One of Iran's proposals to the current NAM meet was establishment of a permanent secretariat which was rejected by Jordan and Egypt, the foreign minister said.

"If the movement must be activated, it must have a permanent secretariat," Velayati stated. On possibility of changing the name of the movement, Velayati said Iran is after changing the nature of the organization adding that the change of the name will be raised again in NAM summit meeting.

In another development, Velayati and his counterpart from the Ivory Coast exchanged views on resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries as was announced in a joint communique released on Wednesday. The Ivory Coast foreign minister underscored importance of the resumption of diplomatic ties between the two states and described Iran as "great country which has enjoyed a powerful diplomacy in the past few years." Velayati referred to the key role of Ivory Coast in western Africa and welcomed resumption of diplomatic ties between the two nations.

Velayati Views Gulf Security

NC0809063391 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0330 GMT 8 Sep 91

[Text] Foreign Minister Velayati yesterday discussed regional and international issues at a news conference with foreign correspondents in Accra, where he is participating in the 10th meeting of foreign ministers of the Nonaligned Movement.

Commenting on security arrangements in the Persian Gulf, Mr. Velayati stressed Iran's importance in ensuring regional security, noting: The Islamic Republic of Iran has begun cooperating with the regional countries on security issues. He noted that Iran has been geopolitically important in the region for thousands of years and pointed to its shared borders with the Soviet Union, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Turkey, Iraq, the Persian Gulf, and the Sea of Oman as proof of its strategic role.

On the role of the Nonaligned Movement in solving problems in the Persian Gulf, Mr. Velayati said: We believe the Movement can play an important role in helping solve the region's problems. He also urged that it play a more active role in solving the problems of the Third World.

Commenting on the UN resolutions on Iraq, Mr. Velayati said: The Islamic Republic of Iran is ready to help the Iraqi people within the framework of these resolutions.

On the Iraqi-imposed war, the foreign minister said: Everyone now accepts that Iraq occupied Iran in 1980, but this fact was not understood by the Nonaligned Movement at the time, despite Iran's efforts, and so it played only a very limited role.

On the subject of the need for a new strategy in the region in the wake of the Persian Gulf war, Mr. Velayati said: Everyone now realizes that this region is crucial for the entire world and that problems there far outweigh others elsewhere. The foreign minister emphasized that the regional countries must determine the regional strategy, adding that foreign intervention can only lead to a crisis.

On the number and fate of Iraqi planes in Iran, he said: Iraq sent these planes without our consent, and we have said we will not return them without UN permission.

On the French president's visit to Iran, the foreign minister said: The date of the visit should be decided. On Iranian-French relations, Mr. Velayati said: The two countries began strengthening their relations three years ago and have now reached an important strategic point. The financial differences between Iran and France are on the verge of a total solution following the talks between our officials.

Some 100 correspondents attended the news conference.

Further on Velayati's Comments

LD0809114891 Tehran IRNA in English 1109 GMT 8 Sep 91

[Text] Accra, Sept. 8, IRNA—Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati has said that the non-aligned movement [NAM] needs to be more active than it has been, to be able to play the decisive role members expect it to play in shaping a new world order.

Speaking at a press conference prior to the closing session of the 10th ministerial conference of the NAM here last night, Velayati charged the movement of conservatism in the past which affected its role in world affairs.

He said this conservatism had its toll especially during the Iran-Iraq war making it impossible for member countries to reach a consensus based on the principle of justice.

Velayati said Iran intends to return back to Iraq, planes that infiltrated Iranian airspace and were grounded during the Persian Gulf war, as soon as the United Nations and its Security Council give the go ahead.

He recalled that Iran made it categorically clear during the war that it will not return the planes unless the U.N. gave it permission to do so.

He said Iran is ready to help Iraq out of its post-war difficulties, but only within the framework of a U.N. plan.

On the hostages issue in the Middle East, Velayati said Iran is very eager to see the problem resolved because she was the first victim of hostage-taking in 1982 when five of its nationals were kidnapped by the western supported Christian Phalangists in Lebanon and have since not been seen.

According to him information reaching Tehran indicates that the five Iranian hostages taken by phalangists were handed over to the illegal Zionist state of Israel.

Velayati expressed scepticism about the planned Middle East peace conference saying he wondered how it was going to succeed under Israel's intransigence.

"Some Arab countries have accepted the so-called U.S. peace plan which is based on UN resolutions 242 and 338, but Israel has refused to accept it. It has refused to give up the West Bank and Gaza, and the Golan Heights, placing obstacles in the way of the peace process," he said.

Asked whether Iran will recognise Soviet republics seeking independence, especially those such as Azerbaijan which are predominantly Muslim, Velayati said whatever decision Iran takes would be based on the interest of the people of the republic concerned.

Ghanaian Minister Briefs Media

AB0709130791 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 0600 GMT 7 Sep 91

[Text] The 10th ministerial conference of the Non-aligned Movement [NAM] gets into its final session today. The conference will be expected to approve the final report produced by the rapporteur general and his staff when it convenes at the Accra International Conference Center.

At a news briefing yesterday, the deputy secretary for foreign affairs, Dr. Mohamed ibn Chambas, gave a summary of the discussions so far. He said it was the consensus of the meeting that there should be no change in the name of the movement and that suggestions for a merger of the movement and the G-77 [Group of 77] are not necessary. He, however, said cooperation between the two must be explored.

On the question of a permanent secretariat for the movement, it was the view of members that a bureau be set up to examine the mechanics and financial implications for submission to the next summit due in Indonesia next year. It was also the view of the meeting that the prevention and management of regional conflicts should be the concern of members and that such problems should not be left to the exploitation of external powers. Dr. Chambas said no sufficient progress has been made on the question of apartheid to warrant the removal of sanctions on South Africa, however support was expressed for the liberation movements and the black majority who are denied the right to vote.

The delegates also agreed that political pluralism should not be a condition for the granting of aid to developing countries. Addressing newsmen yesterday, the foreign minister of Zimbabwe, Dr. Nathan Shamuyarira, said his country is not only pleased to have participated in the Accra conference but also her aim of helping to revive the movement has been achieved. Zimbabwe contributed \$150,000 towards the conference. He refuted Western press reports that the former leader of Ethiopia, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu, had a 10-mile-square farm in Zimbabwe. He explained that the farm in question belongs to an Anglo-American group.

The chairman of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, Professor Ibrahim Gambari, also addressed newsmen at the Conference Center. He appealed to NAM to come out with a strong statement on South Africa to begin serious negotiations at forming an interim government to continue the process of change in that country.

Iraqi Foreign Minister's Address

JN0709164291 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1510 GMT 7 Sep 91

[Text] Accra, 7 Sep (INA)—Ahmad Husayn, foreign minister and head of the Iraqi delegation to the non-aligned countries' 10th ministerial meeting, has stated

that the current aggression against Iraq is unprecedented in history and constitutes a clear example of a new phase of imperialism and an attempt against the nonaligned countries' sovereignty, territorial integrity, and economic infrastructure.

In a speech to the nonaligned meeting in the Ghanaian capital, Accra, he said that the imperialist forces, upset by the growth of the nonaligned countries's role, especially at the United Nations, are trying to paralyze the General Assembly and to subject all activity of the international organization to the Security Council, which is greatly influenced by the positions of the permanent members of the U.S.-dominated council.

In his speech, the minister said that the Nonaligned Movement objects to all attempts to openly interfere in the domestic affairs of any member state, to starve the people of any member state, and to impose an unjust economic blockade on any of them; it also objects to the imperialist forces' violation of Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity and destruction of its economic infrastructure even Iraq has accepted the Security Council's resolutions. He stressed that international and humanitarian treaties and charters prohibit the starvation of civilians, even during wars. He questioned the justification for the continued economic siege, whose aim has become clear; namely, the destruction of an entire people and of their will.

The minister referred to military interference by the West and Turkey in northern Iraq. He said that by all international charters and laws, it constitutes a flagrant interference in a country's internal affairs and is viewed as a serious precedent threatening the principle of noninterference in others countries' domestic affairs as well as the basic principle of the current international order, which the UN Charter says is based on equality for all member states. He also stressed that the members of the Nonaligned Movement should condemn this interference.

The foreign minister then touched on the Kuwaiti regime's fierce media campaign and allegations in the international community that Iraq is holding Kuwaitis. He described these allegations as unfounded and said that Iraq has no interest in holding women, children, and the elderly. He said the aim of these allegations is to get the international community to believe that the blockade on Iraq must continue, although Iraq is fully committed to abiding by the Security Council's resolutions on the Kuwaitis' repatriation. At the same time, these allegations signal the Kuwaiti regime's attempts to cover up its policy to deport many Arab nationals from Kuwait.

The minister also talked about the Kuwaiti regime's allegations that Iraqi forces landed on Bubiyan Island—allegations that Iraq has completely denied—and said that preliminary investigations conducted by the United Nations have failed to prove any such operation. He said the real aim of these allegations is to get the United States to keep a permanent force in Kuwait and the

region and to cast doubts about Iraq's position in order to starve its people and continue the economic blockade.

The foreign minister asserted that the Nonaligned Movement's opposition to the attempts to destroy Iraq and starve its people will confirm its defense of the principles it embraces. These principles reject the hegemony of one country or several countries over the course of events in the world and their control of people's destinies.

He added that the way some forces have dealt with the political and economic problems of developing countries has proved that they pursue double standards. He noted that the United States had used all sorts of pressure to issue 21 resolutions against Iraq and had sought to establish mechanisms that had no basis in the UN Charter. This makes the slogan of international legitimacy a false one, if we recall the scores of resolutions issued by the Security Council and the General Assembly on Palestine, South Africa, and the economic problems of developing countries, which have not been implemented.

The foreign minister cited the efforts the United States and its allies are making to weaken Iraq and end its active role in the region because of its principled stance toward the Palestine question, defense of the Palestinian people's rights, and categorical rejection of aggression and the fait accompli policy that Israel and those behind it are trying to impose on Arab countries.

He added that the United States has now begun to implement the second phase of the U.S.-Zionist scheme to liquidate the Palestine question and consolidate Israel's annexation of Palestinian territories, including holy Jerusalem.

The foreign minister declared that it is the Nonaligned Movement's duty to follow its principles to support the Palestinian people and their struggle to establish their national, inalienable rights under their leadership and sole legitimate representative, the PLO. He renewed the call to strongly side with the PLO and support its just demands, which have been endorsed at previous meetings of the Nonaligned Movement.

Concluding, the foreign minister pointed out that this meeting convenes under very critical circumstances that require that the Nonaligned Movement assert the principles on which it was founded and reconsider its position in light of these principles, the last of which are the decisions made at the eighth summit conference held in Belgrade in September 1989, particularly that on the attempts of some superpowers to capitalize on current international developments to restore their hegemony once more and to control the nonaligned countries and exploit their economic resources.

Libyan Secretary's Remarks Noted

LD0809034491 Tripoli JANA in English 1440 GMT
7 Sep 91

[Text] Accra, 7 Sep (JANA)—The conference of the Nonaligned foreign ministers resumed its proceedings of its 10th session yesterday in Accra, Ghana.

In an intervention during a debate on items on the agenda of the conference including new priorities for the Nonaligned Movement such as the issues of the environment, human rights, and the so-called multipartism, the secretary of the people's committee of the people's committee for foreign liaison and international cooperation, Ibrahim Labshari, asserted that Great Jamahiriyyah held sacred the rights of mankind which God granted to human beings on earth and that these rights were not a gift from anyone else and that such rights were only realized with the triumph of people over their tormentors, disappearance of freedom oppressive regimes [as received] such as the autocratic rule, the rule of a single class, a tribe, or single party rule, or any other form of government in which dictatorship might prevail.

He added: "My country believes that these rights would not be realized except when groups, peoples, and nations were free from the threat of war in a world where peace, respect, and love prevail, human beings may enjoy their right to the environment, privileges and values in adherence to the principle of freedom. Accordingly, my country promulgated the greater green charter of human rights during the month of June 1988. This charter reaffirms and holds sacred the rights of mankind being the right of expression, right of meetings and organizing in syndicates and congresses, right to the fruits of his work and efforts. The charter called for the abolition of death penalty and considered any form of tyranny and injustice as inhuman. The charter called expressly for the abolition of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons and means of mass destruction and not to produce or stock or use them in this spirit and at this rate."

The secretary stressed the importance of enhancing human rights in a world of love, cooperation, and fraternity amongst peoples. He declared: "Being aware of the importance of the human being and the environment surrounding him, my country has built the great manmade river whose pipelines extend, in its five phases, to a distance of 4000 kms, carrying millions of drinking water from the south of Libya to agricultural lands in the north in a bid to change the weather and environment in defence of mankind's right to life enabling him to cultivate thousands of hectares liberating him in the field of food needs. While Great Jamahiriyyah is doing this, it does not forget a lofty principle—the assertion of people's sovereignty in setting up a democratic system enabling all not only to express themselves or meet but to govern themselves by themselves without any tutelage for there is no ruler or ruled."

The secretary made clear that the democratic experiment in Great Jamahiriyyah "is founded on the gathering of

people in people's congresses which is a unique method enabling everyone to express himself, take decisions, for all people to meet and express themselves in syndicates, choose those whom the like to run their affairs in people's committees. Democracy is people's rule and not people's expression."

He said: "Multipartism took place in Western countries where there are classes and conflicts of interest led to the formation of a social class producing those who may speak for it and defend its interests. But the Third World peoples meet at this forum have only one poor class which strives for survival and national building in weak countries suffering from tribes and ethnical groups."

He added: "If multipartism was the product of advanced societies and suit them it does not follow that such system is ideal example to be applied by all other peoples. The choice of the political and social system of each country is the sole responsibility of the nationals of that particular country. The member countries of this movement are sovereign independent states, thus any attempt to dictate any form of government to them would constitute a breach of their sovereignty. We reaffirm our condemnation of all types of dictatorial rule from autocracy to the rule of class, tribe, and single party."

The secretary pointed out "accordingly, Great Jamahiriyyah believes that each people have the right to choose their own political and social regime appropriate with its own heritage and culture. Great Jamahiriyyah believes that freedom is a precious human value which must be defended enabling the individual to excel and be creative."

The secretary concluded his intervention by saying "our movement should have a just and democratic spirit and not to be a tool of dictation. The movement should be a positive element affirming its original principles including the right of sovereign independence and non intervention in internal affairs."

Indian Minister on Bilateral Issues

BK0709161891 *Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1530 GMT 7 Sep 91*

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr. Madhavsinh Solanki, has said that the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] is yet to formulate a policy on tackling bilateral disputes between member states. Addressing the concluding session of the 10th ministerial meeting of NAM at Accra, Ghana today, he deplored Pakistan for raising the Kashmir issue at the meeting. Mr. Solanki said, if NAM got involved in purely bilateral issues, it will greatly affect the movement's unity. He said the issue of self determination for the people of Jammu and Kashmir is irrelevant today as Jammu and Kashmir constituent assembly had endorsed the accession of the state to the Indian union long ago.

The minister has welcomed the significant developments that are taking place in South Africa since the 1989

Belgrade summit. He, however, said many more obstacles have to be overcome before the apartheid system is completely dismantled.

Meetings Held on Sidelines of NAM Conference

PNDC's Annan Confers With Leaders

AB0709063591 *Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 5 Sep 91*

[Text] A PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] member, Mr. Justice D. F. Annan, has called on NAM [Nonaligned Movement] member-countries to use their various regional groupings as platforms to further discuss problems confronting developing countries. He was speaking during courtesy calls on him by seven leaders of delegations to the ministerial conference in Accra. Tina Tihoda reports:

[Begin recording] Leaders of the delegations from Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Morocco, Niger, and Pakistan were those who called on the PNDC member, Mr. Justice Annan. They talked at length on their countries' commitment to the NAM. Mr. Justice Annan said some people are of the view that the movement has outlived its usefulness, and so it is up to the movement to prove its effectiveness to the world. He said the movement is more relevant now than ever before because of the changes currently going on in the world. Mr. Justice Annan said South-South as well as North-South negotiations should be strengthened.

The Pakistani foreign secretary, Mr. Sharia Mohammad Kahn [name and title as heard], commended Ghana for taking the lead in changing the format of the conference by making it more of a discussion, resulting in very useful suggestions. The leader of the Moroccan delegation, Mr. (Kabal Kabag Tiosik), recalled the Casablanca Conference during Kwame Nkrumah's time, and said his country looks at Ghana as the pace-setter for Africa and the NAM.

The Kenyan assistant foreign minister, Dr. Godeina, and Mr. Justice Annan discussed the need for democracy to respond to the needs of the people and not the adoption systems prescribed by others. All the leaders of the delegations expressed their support for the movement and their appreciation to the Ghana Government for hosting the conference. Most of them stressed the need to have a permanent secretariat. [end recording]

Cuba's Malmierca Meets Ghana's Tsikata

FL0509220391 *Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1944 GMT 5 Sep 91*

[Text] Today, Kojo Tsikata, Ghana's Provisional National Defense Council member in charge of foreign affairs, met with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca to discuss the international situation and bilateral economic cooperation. Isidoro Malmierca, who is participating in the Nonaligned Countries [NAM] conference in Ghana, also

held talks in Accra with the foreign ministers of India, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, and Palestine.

During today's session of the NAM conference, the ministers discussed current global changes and the future of the movement. Among the 20 or so speeches delivered on behalf of strengthening the Nonaligned Movement, the speech by the Egyptian minister stands out for recommending a merger of the NAM and the Group of 77.

Libyan, Ethiopian Ministers Meet

*LD0609191891 Tripoli JANA in English 1650 GMT
6 Sep 91*

[Text] Accra al-Fatih 6 [September] (JANA/Arab Maghreb Union news pool)—The secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Co-operation Bureau Ibrahim Muhammad al-Bishari held a meeting in Accra yesterday, with the foreign minister of Ethiopia on the fringe of the 10th session of the non-aligned foreign ministers meeting.

The secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Co-operation Bureau expressed his appreciation and admiration for the triumph in the land of Ethiopia which expressed the nation's willpower. He praised the historic ties that link the Ethiopian nation with the Arab nation. He said: The Arab Libyan people's great jamahiriyyah is happy to see stability in Ethiopia so that, with its neighbours, it will play a significant role in the issues of the region.

The secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Co-operation Bureau added that the two nations the Arab Libyan nation and the Ethiopian nation participated in the struggle against oppression and slavery. Through the meeting he called for the settlement of all of Ethiopia's domestic issues, without foreign intervention, and for the preservation of the integrity of Ethiopia. He reaffirmed the continued stand of the great jamahiriyyah with the Ethiopian nation so as to enable it to build itself up and play an effective role inside and outside the continent.

The Ethiopian foreign minister gave a detailed explanation of the situation in Ethiopia and the major responsibilities inherited from the regime of Mengistu Haile Mariam. He emphasised the need to support the Ethiopian people to enable them to overcome their nation's plight. The secretary of the Arab Libyan People's Bureau in Accra attended the meeting.

Libya's Al-Bishari Meets Others

*LD0609203891 Tripoli JANA in English 1710 GMT
6 Sep 91*

[Text] Accra, al-Fatih [September] 6 (JANA)—The secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Co-operation Bureau Ibrahim Muhammad al-Bishari held a meeting in Accra yesterday with the Iranian foreign minister who requested additional information about the great man-made river. The

secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Co-operation Bureau gave a detailed explanation about the great man-made river, its phases and achievements and the aims of this wonder. Both sides agreed during the meeting to strengthen the Nonaligned Movement so that it would remain strong and convey the voice of the developing world. The secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Co-operation Bureau also held a meeting in Accra yesterday with the foreign minister of North Korea. The meeting discussed the bilateral relations of the two countries and ways and means to promote them.

Syria's al-Shar' Meets Qaddumi, Musa

JN0709200591 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1815 GMT 7 Sep 91

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has had further meetings with chief Arab and foreign delegates attending the 10th Nonaligned Movement conference in Accra. At noon today, the foreign minister met with Amr Musa of Egypt to discuss the topics on the agenda of the conference. They also talked about matters of shared interest. [passage omitted]

The foreign minister also met with Faruq Qaddumi [chief of PLO Political Department] to discuss regional developments, the peace process and the proposed peace conference, the topics before the nonaligned conference, and other matters of mutual concern.

Libyan Secretary Meets Representatives

*LD0809034191 Tripoli JANA in English 1444 GMT
7 Sep 91*

[Text] Accra, 7 Sep (JANA)—The secretary of the people's bureau for foreign liaison and international cooperation yesterday met with the Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Musa. The meeting coordinated stances between Great Jamahiriyyah and sisterly Egypt at the meetings of the Nonaligned foreign ministers. Also, the secretary yesterday met with the delegate of Germany who is attending the meetings as a guest. The German delegate lauded during this meeting, the support of Great Jamahiriyyah and her effective role in the call for the unification of Germany and the fulfillment of fateful unity by the German people.

The meeting discussed a number of bilateral issues of common interest between the two friendly countries. The secretary met with the foreign minister of Cyprus discussing bilateral ties and ways to enhance and foster them between the two friendly countries.

The secretary met with the delegate of Hungary, who is attending as a guest the tenth session of the Nonaligned foreign ministers conference, discussing aspects of cooperation between Great Jamahiriyyah and Hungary and enhancement of existing cooperation between the two countries.

Furthermore, the secretary met with the Rwandan minister of state for presidential affairs and discussed ways and means to enhance cooperation in all fields between the two countries.

Issues Affecting Member Countries Discussed

Tanzanian Minister Comments

E40609184391 *Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1000 GMT 6 Sep 91*

[Text] In Accra, Tanzania has urged the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] to persevere in its role of bringing about understanding between East and West despite the problems of the Soviet Union, which have had the effect of establishing the United States as the sole current superpower. The minister of foreign and international affairs, Comrade Ahmad Hasan Diria, said the NAM was useful as a means of ensuring that the United States did not misuse its power by oppressing developing countries. Comrade Diria was speaking at the NAM ministerial meeting in Accra, Ghana. He said the danger that existed when the world was ruled by two superpowers, the United States and the USSR, had now disappeared as the result of the emergence of a single superpower. Comrade Diria said the current world situation made the NAM even more important than it had been in the past, particularly as a means of safeguarding the economic interests of developing countries and ensuring that these countries are not humbled again.

India Opposes Aid Conditions

BK0609150691 *Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1430 GMT 6 Sep 91*

[Text] India has strongly opposed the imposition of noneconomic conditions in development assistance by developed countries and international financial institutions. Addressing the foreign ministers of NAM [Nonaligned Movement] at Accra, Ghana, the external affairs minister, Mr. Madhavsinh Solanki, described it as distortion of political democracy and human rights. In his introductory address on international economic situation, Mr. Solanki called upon the developing countries to evolve a comprehensive and integrated strategy on international debt to promote sustained development. Mr. Solanki said efforts are being made to impose conditions relating to disarmament, human rights, and environment as prerequisites for giving assistance. The minister called for a development consensus for this decade. Mr. Solanki urged the developing countries to harmonize their development policies as the present international economic order is unfavorable to them. Mr. Solanki has rejected outright Pakistan's demand for the right of self determination for the people of Kashmir.

NAM Urged To Support Debt Meeting

AB0709152891 *Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 2000 GMT 6 Sep 91*

[Text] The African group at the NAM [Nonaligned Movement] conference has urged the movement to put its weight behind the urgent call for an international conference on debt. In a speech read on behalf of the group, the Nigerian foreign minister, Major General Ike Nwachukwu, said improvement of the economic situation in Africa has not only become desirable but a matter of life and death. He said, considering the current economic indices and the size of Africa's debts, they are not payable or even serviceable in their present form. He said this demands that creditor countries must, as a first step, agree to a complete suspension of the debt service for a very long period. Gen. Nwachukwu also advocated the need to break the technological monopoly of the North through the promotion of research in science and technology in developing countries and a strong basis for South-South cooperation.

Iraq Refutes Kuwaiti 'Allegations'

JN0709110391 *Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 7 Sep 91*

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Sep (INA)—The Iraqi delegation to the Nonaligned Movement's [NAM] 10th ministerial conference, meeting in Ghana, refuted the allegations made by the representative of the Kuwaiti regime in the conference over the so-called Kuwaiti prisoners in Iraq.

The representative of the Iraqi delegation said the Kuwaiti regime's constant fabrications confirm that it continues in its provocative anti-Iraq attitude and that it follows the colonialist attempts to execute suspect plots in the region. He added: Anyone wishing to discuss the Gulf events must not read the book from its back cover or discuss the results and not the reasons. Clearly, the reason behind these allegations is to make the world community believe in the need to maintain the economic blockade and boycott imposed on Iraq.

The Iraqi representative concluded by saying that the aggressive coalition forces' destruction of major infrastructure, electricity and water networks, bridges, civilian shelters, schools, mosques, and churches clearly confirms the premeditated intentions to destroy Iraq.

NAM Ministerial Conference Ends 7 Sep in Accra

AB0809100091 *Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 0600 GMT 8 Sep 91*

[Text] The 10th ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] ended in Accra last night. The conference was opened by the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, last Wednesday [4 September]. Among other things, the meeting discussed the role of the movement in world affairs today, conflict resolution, how to

strengthen the United Nations, human rights, and the environment; others of are the debt problems of developing countries and the search for world peace.

In a document, the movement said it must continue its efforts to contribute to the peaceful solution of regional conflicts through its committees, the UN Charter, and in consultation with interested parties. It said the movement should also not relent in its quest for world peace, adding that some of the most burdensome legacies of the past are the crisis situations that still affect world peace and security.

The delegates noted that NAM has made considerable effort at finding peaceful solutions to several regional conflicts in the Middle East, Asia, Central America, and Africa. But it noted that a solution is yet to be reached on the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Accra Declaration Issued

AB0809121591 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 0700 GMT 8 Sep 91

[Text] The 10th ministerial conference of the Non-aligned Movement ended in Accra in the early hours of this morning. In their final report, dubbed the Accra Declaration, the delegates affirmed the commitment of the movement to work for a world of diminishing confrontation and towards increasing cooperation among all nations of the world.

The Accra Declaration supports the revitalization and democratization of the United Nations system, based on respect for the principles of equality of sovereign states, nonintervention in internal affairs and international law.

The delegates affirmed also the need to make South-South cooperation more effective than has been the case so far. They called for the adequate utilization of the media of mass communication to develop awareness about mankind's most pressing issues.

The movement noted that the problems of underdevelopment and poverty are among the fundamental sources of conflicts and called on the international community to match its will, determination, and resources against these enemies of humanity.

In a pre-departure interview, the leader of the Guyanese delegation to the conference, (Nsamaoyi Rudolph), called on the industrialized nations to provide resources and technology through the Global Environment Fund to enable developing countries to deal effectively with environmental problems. He said developing countries are now paving for the international use of the environment by the industrialized countries.

The Egyptian foreign minister, Mr. Musa, said even though the conference was a success, there is the need for a radical change in the goals and charter of the movement.

Delegations from Nicaragua, Tunisia, Chad, Suriname, Qatar, Cote d'Ivoire, the Philippines, and Venezuela have also left for home. Others include Botswana, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Guinea, Gambia, Bahrain, Liberia, Algeria, and Libya.

Further on Accra Declaration

AB0809202591 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 8 Sep 91

[Text] The Nonaligned Movement [NAM] has reaffirmed its commitment to work for a world of diminishing confrontation and towards increasing cooperation among all nations. At the end of their meeting in Accra early today, delegates to the 10th Ministerial Conference of the movement published a report dubbed the Accra Declaration. In it, they supported the revitalization and democratization of the United Nations system based on respect for the equality of sovereign states, nonintervention in the internal affairs of countries, and international law.

The delegates affirmed to need to make South-South cooperation more effective now than has been the case so far. The declaration noted that the problems of underdevelopment and poverty are among the fundamental sources of conflict and called on the international community to match its will, determination, and resources against these enemies of humanity.

It welcomed the disappearance of East-West confrontation and called for new initiatives towards a greater and more meaningful North-South cooperation. The delegates noted the role of the movement as a council of the majority, stressing that it has become the largest political group representing the majority of nations in the world.

The delegates conceded that the emergence of a unipolar world could limit the prospects of resolving problems of today. They pointed out that matters of importance to the movement are receiving less attention. The delegates said until this situation changes in favor of its issues of concern to all geographical sectors of the world, the objectives of nonalignment would remain not fully realized. The delegates affirmed that the movement must play an active role shaping a new and equitable world order.

On decolonization, the declaration reaffirmed the commitment of the movement to the rights of peoples under subjugation to self-determination. On regional conflicts, the conference called for dialogue and understanding to resolve them. With reference to the Middle East, the delegates restated the movement's support for UN resolutions regarding the region. On similar conflicts in Africa, the Accra Declaration endorsed global, regional, and subregional initiatives to bring those situations under control.

The conference supported the call of democratic forces in South Africa for the speeding up of negotiation for the desired transition to majority rule in that Republic. The

delegates said governments of nonaligned countries should be encouraged to sustain the trend in political pluralism and for the establishment of an open system of administration. They called for the strengthening of international economic cooperation to support growth and development in Third World countries.

The movement addressed an appeal to creditor nations to [word indistinct] the debt burden of developing countries through debt relief measures such as the cancellation of debts and the rescheduling and refinancing of outstanding debts. The delegates also called on the international community to support a new agenda of international cooperation with Africa for the 1990's. Such cooperation should help achieve the accelerated transformation, integration, and growth of African economies.

Ghana's Deputy Secretary Comments

AB0809220991 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 8 Sep 91

[From the "Newsreel" program]

[Text] The report of the 10th ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM], the Accra Declaration, was made public by the deputy secretary for foreign affairs, Dr. Mohamed ibn Chambas, at a crowded news conference. Christian Tagoe was there.

[Begin recording] [Tagoe] The 16-point declaration, said Dr. Chambas, embodies the essential issues raised at the conference. He said the meeting in Accra is a landmark event for the movement since at the crossroads of history, it afforded its members the opportunity to look back 30 years when the two superpowers and their allies were on the path of self-destruction and when the refusal of nonmember countries to join either bloc helped prevent a major confrontation. The end of the era of East-West confrontation has thus opened unprecedented new (?overtures) for world peace and cooperation. The declaration, among others, singled out problems of under development and poverty as among the fundamental sources of conflict that could threaten international peace and security.

[Chambas] Without peace, it is impossible to strive for development and without the development of the peoples of the developing countries of the world, it is impossible to conceive an honorable, real, and valid peace for all. Thus, the focus must now be on the eradication of poverty, hunger, malnutrition, and illiteracy. The international community must match its will, determination, and resources against these enemies of humanity. In this regard, it is its common task to create mechanisms which will require as much attention to the

balance of the human conditions as we pay to the balance of payment. The bottom line of development should not be measured only in economic performance. We, the members of the Nonaligned Movement are determined to make South-South cooperation effective. We believe that the South needs to do more to help itself. We remain committed to give environmental protection high priority. We shall fulfill our due responsibility together with the industrialized countries on a common international agenda to achieve sustainable development. The Nonaligned Movement welcomes the growing trend toward democracy and political pluralism. We note the increasing concern for human rights globally and rededicate ourselves to the observance of these rights, reiterating that they can be fully observed only in an environment of economic and social justice.

[Tagoe] Without exception, delegates that had briefing sessions with newsmen at the conference center were full of praise for the host country, Ghana, for the excellent format of the proceedings of the conference and all the facilities laid at their disposal. [end recording]

Foreign Ministers Comment

AB0809221691 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 8 Sep 91

[Text] The Tanzanian foreign minister, Mr. Ahmad Hasan Diria, has said the outcome of the meeting has proved totally wrong those who shared the view that the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] is no more relevant. In an interview before he left Accra for home, Mr. Diria said majority of the delegates are leaving fully satisfied that the movement has emerged as a formidable counterforce of the Third World in the context of the present global situation.

The Indonesian foreign minister, Mr. Ali Alatas, expressed his country's gratitude to member countries of NAM for the honor and trust reposed in his country by selecting it to host the next summit. The leader of the Namibian delegation, Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, said the success of the meeting can be greatly attributed to Chairman Rawlings's address at the opening session which, he said, provided the context and direction of the deliberation.

The Kuwaiti foreign minister, Shaykh Salim al-Sabah al-Salim al- Sabah, disclosed that about 350 out of 800 oil wells destroyed during the Iraqi invasion have been rehabilitated. He said oil production is now restricted to local consumption of about 200,000 barrels a day. However, to show international solidarity, 50,000 barrels are exported a day. Shaykh al-Sabah said life in Kuwait has almost returned to normal and everything is being done to ensure faster development.

Mugabe Urges SADCC Full Economic Integration

MB0709145491 Harare THE HERALD in English
27 Aug 91 p 1

[Unattributed report: "President Calls for SADCC Economic Integration"]

[Text] Arusha—President Mugabe yesterday called on SADCC [South African Development Coordination Conference] countries to transform the regional groupings from being a sectoral coordinating machinery to that of a full economic integration programme.

Addressing the opening session of a one-day summit of heads of state of the 10-member regional organisation, Cde [Comrade] Mugabe said this called for the harmonisation of economic development plans through careful rationalisation of national and regional economic development strategies.

There was need for greater cooperation in fiscal and monetary affairs; facilitation of movement of people, goods and services; improved scientific, technical and cultural cooperation; common approaches to environmental issues; and mobilisation and effective use of human and material resources.

"Indeed, we cannot afford to do otherwise unless we want to abandon our goal of collective self-reliance, preferring, instead, to relegate ourselves to being a perpetual collective 'begging bowl'.

"In the face of positive changes taking place in the region, for instance, the possibilities of a lasting peace in Angola, peace negotiations in Mozambique and the inevitable dismantling of apartheid in South Africa, some of our friends would have us believe that there is future role for SADCC.

"We, in the region, contend that we have learnt a lot and benefited immensely from our cooperative endeavours and believe in the pivotal role of SADCC in the development of our region and our countries," he said.

Cde Mugabe said that although it was true that donors had played a very important role in the funding of SADCC projects and the provision of technical assistance, the regional groupings had already started formulating strategies to allow member countries to assume greater responsibility in the funding of projects.

It was argued that a post-apartheid South Africa could easily take the role of cooperating partners through the provision of aid and investment capital to SADCC member states.

"It is our contention that the post-apartheid government in South Africa will be faced with the enormous task of reversing the structural imbalances created by apartheid as immediate priority.

"Although we are aware of that South Africa's economy, apart from being the most sophisticated, is also bigger (three times bigger than that of the combined SADCC

economies), we should look forward with joy to the membership of a democratic South Africa, as that membership would increase the resources of our organisation and enable it to accelerate the developmental pace of our countries," Cde Mugabe said.

In the light of the recently signed treaty on the establishment of an African Economic Community by the year 2000, there was need to strengthen the capacities of member countries and enhance efforts in gearing the region towards this eventuality.

"If, as is increasingly evident, the 1990s are likely to be a decade of trading blocs and growing multi-lateralism, particularly with the consolidation of Europe into a common market in 1992, the establishment of the United States-Canada-Mexico free trade area, the Australian-New Zealand free trade area, and similar arrangements in Asia, then Africa must surely strive harder at economic integration and cooperation during this current decade," said the President.

Meanwhile, in his welcoming speech to SADCC heads of state, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania said Africa's top priority should be the quest for collective self-reliance after the collapse of colonialism and the imminent collapse of apartheid.

Cde Mwinyi said the persistent economic crisis in Africa was a constant reminder that the immediate struggle before the continent was its economic liberation and the removal of abject poverty from among its people.

The goal to establish the much-desired African Economic Community could be best achieved through sub-regional groupings such as SADCC.

"The potential still exists for closer and expanded cooperation among our countries. Let us therefore take full advantage of the existing opportunities and those which will emerge after the collapse of apartheid, to accelerate the economic integration of our subregion," Cde Mwinyi said.

—The economic problems faced in the SADCC region are caused by the lack of people with skills, professions and entrepreneurship, resulting in low productivity. Botswana President and SADCC chairman Dr Quett Masire told the SADCC summit yesterday.

Dr Masire said the continuing economic backwardness was a direct result of individual and institutional capacity weaknesses.

The roots of our problems lie deep in the region's irony of abundant people without skills, professions and entrepreneurship, achieving very low levels of productivity.

"No amount of foreign aid or investment will change this reality. Only our own innovation, creativity and hard work will take us forward," he said.

He said the unemployment situation in the region was bad and growing, social services and institutions were

deteriorating, and due to worsening poverty, anti-social behaviour was taking hold of communities in member countries.

OAU Summit on Rwanda Ends; MOG Restructured

EA0709211791 *Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 7 Sep 91*

[Text] The Gbadolite Summit ended this evening. It calls for the immediate observation of the cease-fire and has restructured the Military Observer Group, MOG. The group will henceforth be composed of 15 military men from Nigeria and 15 others from Zaire. Jean-Francois Nsengiyunva is on the line:

[Nsengiyunva] The OAU sub-regional summit on the Rwandan conflict has just ended (?after) almost three hours in Gbadolite, the birthplace of the Zairian head of state, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. Here are the results of the Gbadolite summit:

The summit calls on the conflicting parties to observe an immediate cease-fire and start a political dialogue on 14 September, under the mediation of President Mobutu.

The Gbadolite Summit also restructured the MOG as follows: 15 officers from Nigeria and 15 officers from Zaire. The MOG will be headed by a senior Nigerian officer, who will be assisted by a senior officer from Zaire.

The MOG commander will work under the supervision of the OAU secretary general, to whom he will present activity reports. [passage indistinct]

[Kigali Radio Rwanda in Swahili at 1430 GMT on 7 September reports that the Rwandan head of state, Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, attended the summit, having arrived in Gbadolite at 1200 "to attend a meeting to discuss the rebels who invaded our country last October aided by the Government of Uganda."]

Congo

Opposition Calls for Prime Minister's Resignation

AB0709170591 Paris AFP in French 1310 GMT
5 Sep 91

[Text] Brazzaville, 5 Sep (AFP)—Maurice Bouozock, chairman of the Republican Democratic Front (FDR, opposition), has called for the resignation of Congolese Prime Minister Andre Milongo, it was learned this afternoon in Brazzaville. Addressing a rally yesterday organized by the Pan-African Union for Social Democracy (UPADS, opposition) led by Pascal Lissouba, Mr. Bouozock accused the government of trying to "push the country to rioting and disorder with the sole aim of decreeing a state of siege in order to extend the transition period."

The FDR chairman also accused the government of not allowing the judiciary to operate independently, thus violating the current Congolese Constitution before a new constitution becomes effective. Mr. Bouozock stated that the Congolese minister of interior, Alexis Gabou, has reportedly distributed national identity cards to Zairian nationals in order to permit them to vote in future elections.

About 40 political parties and associations, including the FDR and UPADS, recently teamed up to form a National Alliance for Democracy (AND), it will be recalled.

Transport Minister on Train Collision, Sabotage

AB0909113491 Paris AFP in English 1321 GMT
8 Sep 91

[Text] Brazzaville, Sept 8 (AFP)—Sabotage may have caused a train collision that killed more than 100 people Thursday [5 September] in Congo, Transport Minister Jacques Okoko said Sunday. "I'm not accusing anyone, but I think this act could have been committed by enemies of the Congolese people who don't want to see the transition (to multi-party democracy) succeed," he said in an interview on government radio.

A national conference in the Congo last June elected a former World Bank official, Andre Milongo, to head a transitional government, stripping President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of most of his powers.

The conference also set up a committee to investigate corruption in General Sassou-Nguesso's regime, which

led last month to the arrests of the president's brother and another former close associate.

Following the accident, in which two trains collided on the main line from Brazzaville to Pointe Noire and then plunged into a ravine, one of the drivers said his brakes had failed. But Okoko said he was "perplexed" by this explanation as both trains had undergone routine maintenance just before the accident. He said a team of experts from the French state railway authority were expected in Congo shortly to help local authorities investigate.

As of late Saturday, 95 bodies had been recovered and taken to hospitals in Pointe Noire, the economic capital of Congo, and Dolisie, a town near the crash site about 400 kilometers (250 miles) south of Brazzaville and 50 kilometers (30 miles) from Pointe Noire, Congo television reported. More than 40 other bodies were believed to be in the wreckage of the two locomotives and eight passenger cars lying in the ravine, it said. Many other passengers were seriously injured, it added, without providing any numbers.

On Saturday, the government appealed for international assistance to deal with the disaster.

Zaire

National Conference Postponed to 'Later Date'

EA0709200291 Lubumbashi Voix du Zaire in French
1630 GMT 7 Sep 91

[Text] The sovereign national conference [words indistinct] time for the Provisional Bureau President Mr. Isaac Kalonji Mutambayi to announce a new postponement. After one month of postponement to postponement [words indistinct] whose plenary session was due to take place this afternoon at 1500 Lubumbashi time, has just been postponed to a later date.

We heard the news this evening at 1725 from Isaac Kalonji Mutambayi himself. He said at the conference at the People's Palace in Kinshasa that the postponement was due to the fact that the commission responsible for checking and validating credentials had not yet completed its report to present to the conference. He also mentioned that the five sub-commissions which make up the commission are continuing their work.

[Words indistinct] on the part of delegates in the hall. Let's wait and see what happens at the beginning of next week, as promised by Kalonji Mutambayi.

Somalia**Reports of Renewed Fighting in Mogadishu**

*AB0609174391 Paris AFP in English 1732 GMT
6 Sep 91*

[Text] Nairobi, Sept 6 (AFP)—Fighting broke out in the Somali capital Mogadishu on Friday [6 September], apparently between rival factions of the former rebel group that ousted dictator Mohamed Siad Barre in January, aid workers in the region said. The number of casualties was unknown. There were exchanges of machine gun and small arms fire near the airport.

The cause of the fighting, between rival factions of the United Somali Congress (USC), was unclear, but it seemed to indicate the breakdown of a peace agreement signed in Djibouti in July by several groups including the USC. Gunmen stole a United Nations vehicle in Mogadishu this week, the aid workers said, but no UN staff were believed to have been hurt in the incident.

Fighting has persisted in central and southern Somalia between clan-based factions since Siad Barre was ousted. Only northern Somalia has remained relatively peaceful. The Somali National Movement has declared independence in the northeast.

In another development, interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed re-appointed Omar Arteh Ghaleb as acting prime minister on Friday. Omar Arteh had resigned from the post last month, Somali sources said here.

Prime Minister Comments

*AB0609211591 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 6 Sep 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There have been yet more reports this week of insecurity and skirmishes in Somalia, even as an interim government is being formed in Mogadishu out of the different factions that opposed ex-President Siad Barre but which have been fighting among themselves since he was ousted at the beginning of the year. In spite of the Djibouti agreement, it seems they still cannot settle their quarrels without taking up their guns, and there are reports of fighting today in Mogadishu.

Well today Omar Arteh, who was in Siad Barre's government in the dying days of his regime, was reappointed interim prime minister. On the line to Mogadishu, Robin White asked him why they had to keep scrapping with each other:

[Begin recording] [Arteh] Well it is very difficult to explain that, but it is all local politics, and I think this can be erased immediately.

[White] How soon?

[Omar] Well I cannot say, but I am very optimistic that it will be a passing cloud.

[White] But if you are all in the same government, why is any fighting going on at all?

[Omar] Well you see—you know politics and it always has some complications—but I am definitely sure that reason will prevail and we will agree among ourselves.

[White] Are you having urgent discussions to stop this sporadic fighting?

[Omar] Yes we are, on all fronts.

[White] Now what about security in Mogadishu itself because there has been a lot of trouble with people wandering around with guns, looting and stealing. How far have you got in getting to grips with security in Mogadishu?

[Omar] Quite honestly, about a week ago it was fantastically peaceful and people were surprised and normal life has returned, but it has been followed by, you know, a few skirmishes. But I can assure you that this will disappear as soon as possible.

[White] You did have a scheme to buy in people's guns. Now how many guns have you managed to buy up?

[Omar] Well that was the project going on for some time. We have been successful and the operation is still going on. I cannot tell you offhand how many guns we have returned or we have got back, but the operation is successfully going on.

[White] Some people I heard said that there are still too many people in the new government who are associated with the former president, Siad Barre. Do you think there is any truth in that allegation?

[Omar] I think that is unanswered.

[White] Do ministers have proper facilities for working?

[Omar] No. As you know, we have been destroyed and everything was destroyed; and we are trying our best to see that they get their proper offices and proper places for working.

[White] What about Siad Barre? Why have you managed to wrap up him and his followers?

[Omar] Well I still feel that, I told him, I am still saying to him what I said to him before he was ousted. I told him to leave so that he and his family are unharmed. I am still appealing to him that he goes and he leaves the country, but if he does not do that, then we have to drive him out of the country.

[White] Do you know exactly where he is?

[Omar] He is in his little birthplace, a small village near the Ethiopia-Somali border.

[White] We keep on hearing bangs in the distance. That is not gunfire, is it?

[Omar] Well frankly speaking there is, but I think it is something very local and I can assure you that this will be overcome.

[White] So that is shooting going on in the background?

[Omar] Yes it is.

[White] How close to you is it?

[Omar] Not very close, but it will be overcome.

[White] But it must be a bit frightening for you sitting there and hearing gunfire going on in the background.

[Omar] No I am sorry. I am used to that kind of thing.
[end recording]

'Heavy Fighting' Continues

AB0709112091 Paris AFP in English 0926 GMT
7 Sep 91

[Text] Nairobi, Sept 7 (AFP)—Heavy fighting and shelling was reported in Somalia's war-torn capital Mogadishu on Saturday [7 September] between rival factions of the former rebel group that ousted dictator Mohamed Siad Barre in January.

Fighting erupted Thursday [5 September] night between forces loyal to interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed and those of General Mohamed Aidid, United Somali Congress (USC) chairman and parliamentary speaker, sources in radio contact with the city said.

Aid workers in the region said civilian casualties were believed to be heavy, though the number of dead was unknown. There were exchanges of machine gun and small arms fire near the airport.

The British charity, Save the Children, has evacuated six of its relief workers from Somalia. The cause of the fighting, which broke out on Thursday night between rival factions of the ruling USC was unclear. It seemed to indicate the breakdown of a peace agreement signed in Djibouti in July by several groups including the USC.

Gunmen stole a United Nations vehicle in Mogadishu this week, the aid workers said, but no U.N. staff were believed to have been hurt in the incident. Fighting has persisted in central and southern Somalia between clan-based factions since Siad Barre was ousted.

Only northern Somalia has remained relatively peaceful. The Somali National Movement has declared independence in the north-east.

Chairman Calls for Cease-Fire

EA0709173091 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1545 GMT 7 Sep 91

[Unscheduled broadcast by Colonel Omar Hashi Aden, chairman of Benadir-Mogadishu region—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] You are well aware that Mogadishu is experiencing a security crisis in which many innocent people have been killed and wounded with houses and property destroyed. [passage omitted] From now on, the security forces with the help of Somali patriots will take measures to bring stability to the city. I would like to call on all those behind the fighting to observe a cease-fire. The security forces with the help of peacelovers will take immediate action against anyone violating the cease-fire pleas. What has happened has happened, but now I call for a cease-fire. Let the Somali people be saved from this fighting. [passage omitted]

Factional Clashes 'Tapered Off'

AB0809102391 Paris AFP in English 1000 GMT
8 Sep 91

[Excerpts] Nairobi, Sept 8 (AFP)—Clashes between rival factions of the former rebel movement which now rules Somalia tapered off in the capital late Saturday [7 September] after three days of heavy fighting and shelling, according to residents contacted from neighboring Kenya. Representatives of international aid organizations in Mogadishu told their offices here by radio that the shooting stopped late Saturday but that the situation remained tense. Numerous casualties were reported from the three days of combat but no numbers were immediately available, they said.

The fighting broke out late Thursday [5 September] between rival factions of the United Somali Congress [USC], which ousted President Mohamed Siad Barre in January. The precise cause of the fighting was not clear, but earlier reports from Mogadishu said it set forces loyal to interim president Ali Mahdi Mohamed against those of General Mohamed Aidid, the USC chairman and parliamentary speaker. The halt in fighting came as Colonel Omar Hashi Adan, military chief for the Benadir region which encompasses Mogadishu, made a radio appeal for a ceasefire. [passage omitted]

Aid workers in the region said the fighting included exchanges of machine gun and small arms fire near the airport and an hour-long clash Saturday near the city's Medina hospital, where a team of doctors from the French aid group "Medecins Sans Frontieres" (Doctors Without Borders) was working. Sources in Mogadishu said fighting in the city center ended about 5:30 P.M. (1430 GMT) but that sporadic shooting was still heard in outlying neighborhoods.

While the exact cause of the fighting was unclear, it seemed to indicate the breakdown of a peace agreement signed in Djibouti in July by several groups including the USC. Fighting has persisted in central and southern Somalia between clan-based factions since Siad Barre was ousted.

Only northern Somalia has remained relatively peaceful. The Somali National Movement has declared independence in the northeast.

President Places Blame

*AB0909070591 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1700 GMT 8 Sep 91*

[Text] Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the president of the Somali Republic, said that in the last few days there had been disturbances and chaos in the capital that were instigated by those self-styled leaders who wanted to create problems for the government and who also oppose the second Djibouti conference agreements.

President Mahdi went on to say that the activities of those behind the incident had been monitored for some time and, accordingly, the government had taken measures. He said problems had now been pushed on the populace, just as they had previously under the brutal regime of Mohamed Siad Barre. Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed said that although some people with personal motives had tried to bring chaos and anarchy to the country's capital city and its residents, the situation was now getting better. He said these people had thought that they would get away with committing their crimes, but the security forces arrested those behind the disturbances and the rest are on the run. For this reason, the Somali president called on the people to exercise calm and work hand in hand with the security forces to restore peace.

Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed pointed out that the Somali people are known to (?distance) themselves from anything that might harm their existence and democracy, and he pledged that those behind the chaos and the brutal killings would be brought to justice to receive what they deserved. The president said this was because the people did not need to be subjected to crimes such as those committed by the dictator Barre. He said anyone trying to cause chaos and insecurity would be dealt with. President Ali Mahdi added that the government had made a pledge to ensure its people justice, equality, and unity.

Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the president of the Somali Republic, expressed his sorrow at the killing of innocent people and sent general condolences to all the relatives and families of the dead. He prayed to God for solace and faith for the bereaved.

Security Forces Said in Control

*EA0809195091 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1700 GMT 8 Sep 91*

[Text] A statement released by the office of Mr. Omar Hashi Aden, chairman of the Benadir-Mogadishu region, says that the security forces fully control the peace and security situation in Mogadishu. Therefore, all groups firing shots are called on to refrain from such acts immediately. The statement added that anyone refusing to comply with the order would be dealt with by the security forces. Mr. Omar Hashi Aden, chairman of the Benadir Region, expressed the hope that the order would be complied with.

Uganda**Traditional Leaders Submit Constitution Proposals**

*EA0509154991 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1900 GMT 3 Sep 91*

[Text] The Supreme Council of Sabataka [heir apparent] of Buganda and the Bataka's council have submitted that the proposed new constitution should provide a federal system of government in 14 states and that areas which had traditional leaders, like Buganda, and those who would like to create them be allowed to do so.

In a long and detailed joint memorandum submitted to the constitutional commission today at the International Conference Center, the Baganda leaders said traditional rulers have a role in maintaining cultural norms, declaring that whoever is interested in the stability of the people should maintain what they called the beloved old traditions which satisfy far-reaching interests.

They propose that such traditional leaders should only be constitutional and nonpolitical. They proposed a standing mediation committee as arbitrator in the event of conflict between traditional leaders and the central government. The federal states proposed are Acholi, Ankole, Buganda, Bunyoro, Busoga, Elgon, Karamoja, Kigezi, Lango, Ruwenzori, Teso, Toro, and West Nile.

The Baganda leaders proposed that a person who is of an African citizen parentage, not less than 45 years and supported by 40 percent of RC's [Resistance Committees] should be eligible for presidency, adding that he should stand in a nonpartisan ticket throughout the country for not more than two five-year terms and, where necessary, be impeachable. Buganda propose a small cabinet of 17 people and a parliament of 155 elected members proportional to representative quotas. The president and ministers should not be MP's.

They further propose that there should be 10 presidential parliament nominees, 10 Army representatives, a woman representative for every district, adding that political parties should become active five years after the inception of the new constitution. On the national language, Buganda proposed English to remain the official language while Luo, Luganda, and (Runyakta) be developed as national languages. They proposed that the [word indistinct] system be reinstated and be extended to the proposed federal states which want it.

Handing over the 194-page document, the former Katikiro prime minister of the then Buganda kingdom and current minister of planning and economic development, Mr. Mayanja Nkangi, said the constitution making exercise which is aimed at reaching a consensus is a very important undertaking which should be done very well so that the populace is not called upon to redo it.

On behalf of the Sabataka, Prince Ronald Mutebi, the Baganda community and the entire nation commended the

NRM [National Resistance Movement] government for carrying out a nationwide exercise past governments ignored.

Receiving the memorandum, the vice chairman of the commission, Prof. (Dan Mutora), underscored the

importance of all the people's views in search of a constitutional consensus for Uganda. He was happy to note that the Baganda, who form an important social political force in the regions had shown maximum cooperation in the exercise.

14 Killed as Shots Fired at Inkatha March 8 Sep

*MB0809094891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0945 GMT 8 Sep 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 8 SAPA—Fourteen people were killed and 12 injured when shots were fired on Inkatha Freedom Party supporters marching in Thokoza township on the East Rand on Sunday [8 September] morning, police said. Police spokesman Col Frans Malherbe told SAPA that initial reports indicated the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] followers were shot at from a house in Khumalo Street in the township. He said it was not known who was responsible for the attack.

Major Reg Crewe of police liaison in Pretoria confirmed the incident, saying a large police contingent was being maintained and everything possible was being done to apprehend the perpetrators of the attack and to defuse the situation. He said it was believed IFP had arranged a rally at the local township stadium and that followers were attacked on their way to the stadium. Maj Crewe said it was presumed AK-47 assault rifles were used in the attack.

Witness Cited on Attack

*MB0809115491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1137 GMT 8 Sep 91*

[Excerpts] Johannesburg Sept 8 SAPA—A whistle blowing man wearing a long black jacket and armed with an AK-47 rifle heralded an attack on hostel dwellers that left 18 dead in Thokoza township on Sunday [8 September] morning, a witness said. Gertrude Mzizi, Inkatha Freedom Party Women's Brigade secretary in Thokoza, said in an interview she and her husband were driving to a township stadium on Sunday morning to attend a meeting of the East Rand Hostel Dwellers Association. "I had prepared food to sell at the hostel dwellers' rally... As my husband and I were driving along Khumalo Street, I saw a man in a long black jacket come from a house... He had an AK-47 and I shouted to my husband... 'Look, look at that man there with the rifle...'"

The man then advanced along the street, and started blowing a whistle, according to Mrs Mzizi. "As he blew the whistle, other men came from other houses and they also had rifles... Then they started shooting... "My husband was driving and we were following a group of hostel dwellers to the stadium... The gunmen seemed to be firing at the hostel dwellers... Many people fell... Shots also came our way... A bullet hit the door of our car and we fled in our car," according to Mrs Mzizi.

"As we drove I looked back through the window and saw people who had fallen on the ground... They were writhing in pain... Many looked to be dead... It was a terrible thing." She said her information was that 18 people had died. Senior SAP [South African Police] spokesman in Pretoria, Major Reg Crewe, confirmed the death toll, adding 14 people had been injured.

Mrs Mzizi said as they drove away from the carnage, they encountered a group of hostel dwellers from Katlehong on their way to the rally in Daveyton and were able to turn them back. "We said there were gunmen ahead and the men went back to their hostel," she said. [passage omitted]

Many residents in Thokoza and the adjacent Phola Park squatter camp support the ANC, while the huge migrant workers hostel houses thousands of Zulus who support Inkatha. Several hostel buildings and thousands of shacks in the squatter camp were flattened and set aflame in battles during August and September of 1990.

The latest fighting comes six days before the ANC, Inkatha and the government are to sign a peace agreement aimed at stopping township violence. Previous agreements have not reduced the fighting, which is hampering President F W de Klerk's efforts at political reform. Both Inkatha and the ANC oppose apartheid, but differ over tactics and plans for a future South Africa.

IFP Clash in Soweto Leaves 4 Dead

*MB0809173091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1725 GMT 8 Sep 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 8 SAPA—At least four people were reportedly killed and one seriously injured on Sunday afternoon in a clash between Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] supporters and residents in Mofolo Central, Soweto. There were no immediate reports from police on the situation. Soweto police liaison officer Lt Govindsamy Marimuthoo said he was awaiting a report from the police.

A resident who said she was a member of the ANC [African National Congress] Woman's League and who asked not to be named, told SAPA she saw four bodies after the clash. Two of the dead were apparently Inkatha supporters and two women residents were found dead inside a house. A third woman was taken seriously wounded and taken to hospital, the source said.

She said the clash broke out when dozens of IFP supporters returned from a meeting in Dobsonville, Soweto. When they reached Mofolo Central, they fired shots at residents in the streets, she claimed. A SAPA reporter heard gunfire as he talked to the resident on the telephone. Security forces in armoured vehicles were seen patrolling the streets in an apparent attempt to contain the situation.

Residents said the IFP group later held their meeting at Dobsonville.

13 Dead, 16 Injured in Soweto

*MB0809201091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1958 GMT 8 Sep 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 8 SAPA—Police on Sunday night confirmed 13 people were killed and 16 injured in

Soweto's Mofolo/White City area in an apparent clash between Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] supporters and an unknown group of people. Pretoria police liaison officer Maj Reg Crewe said a group of unknown people threw handgrenades at a group of Zulus returning from a meeting in the Mofolo/White City area.

Five Zulus died and six were injured in the handgrenade attack, Maj Crewe added. It is believed the Zulus were IFP supporters returning from a rally in Dobsonville, Soweto.

Maj Crewe said eight people were killed and 10 injured when the Zulus apparently launched retaliatory attacks. "Residents were also attacked in retaliation."

Earlier on Sunday afternoon, a resident who said she was a member of the ANC [African National Congress] Woman's League [ANCWL] and who asked not to be named, said she saw the bodies of four people following a clash between IFP supporters and residents in Mofolo Central, Soweto.

Two of the dead were apparently IFP supporters and two women residents were found dead inside a house. A third woman was taken to hospital seriously wounded, the source said. Maj Crewe said: "It is possible a couple of women died in retaliatory attacks."

The ANCWL member said the clash broke out when dozens of IFP supporters returned from a meeting in Dobsonville. When they reached Mofolo Central, they fired shots at residents, she claimed. A SAPA reporter heard gunfire as he talked to the resident on the telephone.

Security forces in armoured vehicles were seen patrolling the streets in an apparent attempt to contain the situation.

'Bloody Sunday' Death Toll 42

MB0809195791 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1949 GMT 8 Sep 91

[By Neil Lewis]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 8 SAPA—A national peace agreement, brokered by leading clerics and scheduled to be signed next Saturday, frayed at the edges on Sunday when more than 40 people died in the bloodiest Sunday witnessed in the Witwatersrand this year. By late Sunday night, the death toll was officially put at 42, with more than 50 people injured as retaliatory attacks for a brutal shooting in Thokoza, on the East Rand, swept Katlehong, Tembisa and Johannesburg. Police said they suspected Inkatha supporters were responsible for the retaliation.

The bloody Sunday began in the morning in Thokoza when gunmen sprayed IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] supporters with AK-47 fire, killing 18 and wounding 14 others. Hordes of SAP [South African Police] and SADF [South African Defense Force] members rushed into the township to prevent further bloodletting, but by nightfall, the death toll had risen to 23 with more injured being added to official statistics.

The violence, however, did not end in Thokoza. Incensed by the brutal killings, alleged Inkatha supporters took to the streets in Tembisa, also on the East Rand, and Johannesburg where they attacked commuters and hostel dwellers. Police said two men were killed in central Johannesburg—at Park Station in Wanderers Street—and two "Xhosa-speaking" hostel inmates lost their lives at City Deep hostel near the fresh produce market.

In another incident at the Kathlehong railway station on Sunday, private security guards apparently fired at a large group of Zulu-speaking people, who had disembarked from a train. The "Zulu-speakers" were apparently terrorising commuters. Nine people—six men, two women and one child—were injured during this incident, Major Reg Crewe of the Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria told SAPA.

In Soweto, 13 people were killed and several were wounded—reports say two journalists were among the injured—in vicious clashes between residents and IFP supporters in Mofolo. The fighting broke out after hand-grenades were thrown into an Inkatha group on their way back from a rally in Dobsonville. "Five people were killed and six injured in a hand-grenade attack in the Mofolo/White City area. I would imagine Zulus obviously launched retaliatory attacks after grenades were hurled at them," said Maj Reg Crewe of the SAP's Public Relations Division.

Police said the total death toll for the Witwatersrand area, excluding Soweto, stood at 29 for Sunday. The deaths and random attacks on innocent residents and commuters brought into sharp focus the National Peace Initiative agreement set to be signed by the government, the ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha with the IFP placing a question mark around next Saturday's proceedings.

"These attacks on members of Inkatha are a blow to the pillars of hope to the peace convention. I feel very badly. As long as human beings are dying, it is unacceptable and must be stopped. This looks like it was intended to derail the peace conference," said an angry IFP Youth Brigade official Themba Khoza, who said he witnessed the hand-grenade attack on IFP members in Soweto.

In its response, the ANC strongly condemned the killing of IFP members as well as the retaliatory attacks, and went on to appeal for calm. "We appeal to all our people to remain calm and not allow this wanton act of provocation (the Thokoza massacre) to result in even more bloodletting," said ANC Deputy President Walter Sisulu. He went on to reaffirm the organisation's commitment to the peace process, saying the entire country had the responsibility to ensure the agreement was not derailed.

A spokesman for the Thokoza Civic Association, Mr Sam Ntuli, called for a probe into the SADF whose members, he said, were unable to prevent the massacre despite escorting IFP members to their rally in the township. The Thokoza massacre and the retaliatory attacks shattered a calm that settled over the Witwatersrand's black townships in the past three months.

After high level talks—and joint commissions set up at local and national level between the ANC and Inkatha—violence between mainly hostel inmates and residents subsided significantly, enabling the authorities to lift dusk-to-dawn emergencies in a number of areas.

Since 1984, more than 4,000 people have died in ANC/IFP clashes throughout the country, although the vortex remains Natal.

6-7 Sep Press Review on Current Events, Issues

MB0709144091

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

'No Fat' in National Party Constitutional Proposals?—"President de Klerk has given conflicting impressions on the degree of finality with which the National Party regards its constitutional proposals," states Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 6 September in its page 14 editorial. "Insisting that the plan is an honest statement of party policy, and not merely a starting position, he says: 'We haven't built in any fat which we can afford to give away.' Against that, he declares: 'It is not a blueprint but a framework. (It) aims at laying a clear foundation for negotiations...'" "We hope that Mr de Klerk's remark about not building in any fat is part of his early negotiating strategy and an expression of his need to reassure NP rank-and-file members. We hope, too, that the same considerations underlie his assertion that the NP represents a 'civilised value system' and that it will prevent the adoption of a constitution which the NP deems inimical to those values. If there is 'no fat' to give away, there is little point in setting the table for negotiations. Mr de Klerk's lieutenant, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, has summed up the situation neatly: negotiations involve a process of give and take, and the NP hopes to take enough to justify what it has to give." "The more debate and discussion, the better, both within and beyond the NP."

Breakthrough on Exiles—In a second editorial on the same page, Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 6 September says the recently signed agreement between the South African Government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees "is a breakthrough in more ways than one. Not only will it speed up the return of political refugees, but a major remaining obstacle to negotiations raised by the ANC may now be removed". The agreement, and the visit of the UNHCR team, "further confirms South Africa's growing international reacceptance". "But we should not expect that the agreement will be uncritically welcomed by everybody. There

is still no clarity over precisely which exiles will be allowed to return under the amnesty. The Government must quickly shed light on this...or risk a public dispute which might undercut the benefits of the UNHCR breakthrough...nothing should stand in the way of getting negotiations on track".

BUSINESS DAY

Protagonists Still at Shadow-Boxing Stage—Commenting on the reaction to the National Party's constitutional proposals mooted at its Federal Congress in Bloemfontein this past week, Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 6 September says of the upcoming debates in its page 10 editorial "the debate will eventually boil down to whether South Africa should be a consolidated unitary state with an all-powerful central government chosen by universal franchise, or a federation in which power is devolved to its components. Naturally the former liberation movements want maximum power for themselves in a unitary state, and the NP perceives its best chance of retaining influence—or at least reducing the liberation movements' power—in a federal system". While the Nationalists are being accused of seeking to secure "white privilege through the subterfuge of elaborate devolution and sharing of power," it is their "right to make the best deal they can for their supporters". There are reasons to be encouraged: "The business/church-initiated peace summit on September 14 now seems certain to pave the way for a multiparty conference, and it would not be surprising to find even right-wing groups attending when the process gets underway". "There is side agreement that proportional representation is the voting method best suited to South Africa, and on many other aspects of a new constitution like a bill of rights and an independent judiciary. We see no reason for early despair when the protagonists are still at the shadow-boxing stage."

NEW NATION

National Party Clinging to Apartheid—Reacting to the constitutional proposals put forth by State President F.W. de Klerk at the National Party's Federal Congress in Bloemfontein, Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 6-12 September says in its page six editorial: "The proposals unveiled by the National Party at its federal congress in Bloemfontein this week show just how far the Nationalists still are from accepting realities that the majority of the people now accept as inevitable". "The two sharpest points of De Klerk's presentation in Bloemfontein were his references to 'values' and the government's refusal to suspend the constitution." "The 'values' that he now seeks to protect are narrow, racist and selfish. These accorded him and his likes privileges under apartheid. The National Party tradition of double speak and of obfuscating clear questions of democratic practices can no longer be tolerated in our country. In sum, we say that the constitutional guidelines unveiled at the Bloemfontein congress are a sham and are apartheid

by another name. They must be rejected forthwith." Concerning the constitution, the editorial writes: "...the path to a new South Africa must experience a moment of transition, without which we cannot move forward. For that transitional moment to occur, obviously calls for changes to the constitution that could be mutually agreed to by the forces that represent the people. In this scenario, it is only those who do not represent the people's interests who fear their democratic might. In any event, we may well ask, what is wrong in suspending an undemocratic constitution?"

9 Sep Press Review

MB0909101191

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

Struggle for Power in Negotiating Room—"Any lingering illusion that negotiations for a new constitution would be an amiable affair, conducted among men of saintly intention, has been dispelled by the publication this week of the National Party's proposals for the future," writes Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 8 September in its page 16 editorial. "What we are dealing with here is a struggle for power, a struggle transferred from the brutal arena of war to the deceptive calm of the negotiating chamber, but a struggle for power nonetheless." "If this set of proposals is seriously flawed, the rival proposals put forward by the ANC are sinister, designed specifically to give a majority government scope to do as it pleases. The intention is no so much to protect civil liberties as to open the path for an administrative and bureaucratic equalisation of wealth. The purpose of the ANC has been expressed vividly, if unconsciously, in respect to land by Albie Sachs: 'This means that just as land was taken from blacks because they were black, so in future must land be taken from whites because they are white.' The ANC proposals intentionally do nothing to prevent that from happening." The battle in the negotiation chamber will be hard fought "inch by inch, comma by comma, and it will be fought outside the negotiating chamber as well as inside". "In this contest, the ultimate winners must be the black majority, but in the short and medium term—say, till the end of the century—it is the Nationalist government that holds the stronger hand of cards. Already sanctions do little but exacerbate the suffering of the black population, and mass actions, on the rare occasions when the masses turn out, inflict hardship on the black people. The great and widening gulf between the unemployed and the peasants on the one hand, and the well-paid unionised workers and black middle classes on the other, becomes more obvious by the day. The stresses in the black communities are growing. The government knows time is running against it, but for the moment it need not hurry. Prepare for a slow process, while the pressure builds."

SUNDAY STAR

State Must Crack Down on Right-Wing—"The Orde Boerevolk, on the available evidence, has condemned itself as a terrorist organisation whose activities can not longer be dismissed with a cool shrug of the shoulders. It must now be fought with every means at the State's disposal," states Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 8 September in its page 14 editorial. Plans have been revealed, and confirmed by an Order of the Boer Nation insider, that they intend to "unleash a bombing campaign aimed at "plunging the country into a deeper mire, in the hope that the transition to a free and just society will be stopped and the past recalled". Noting the "near-paralysis" state organs suffer whenever "the extremist Right rears its violent head," the editorial notes that: "Last year, at the first hint of subversion orchestrated by the Left, nearly all operatives of the ANC's 'Operation Vula' were arrested and eventually charged with crimes that included terrorism". "The extreme Right must never be made to feel it is a special species above the law. The State must crack down hard, as it would on any other." The Conservative Party's "reluctance" to join "the search for a fair dispensation...", coupled with its leaders' periodic veiled threats of violence, is manna to the OB and its kindred souls in the AWB". "For so long as the Right continues to spurn the invitation to bring its political misgivings on the future to the negotiating table, so long will violence bubble under the surface and continue to handicap the progress of those genuinely interested in creating a fair and just society, free from fear and violence."

THE STAR

Crime Raises 'Real Fear' Country on Verge of Anarchy—"After yet another week which produced horrific catalogue of crime and violence, many South Africans must be nurturing real fear that their country is on the verge of anarchy," begins a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 9 September. "They can see no end to gangsterism, ethnic clashes, burglaries, hijackings and robberies. And heightening anxiety is the frequent callous murder of innocents by armed criminals." The police are "hard-pressed" by political unrest that they "alone cannot accept responsibility for law and order." But THE STAR points out that Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel "threw his weight behind 'visible policing' and, for starters, made the sensible suggestion that trained policemen should not be devoting their time to administrative work. It is a pledge that Mr Kriel must keep, no matter what the financial cost. A country without social stability has no future."

BUSINESS DAY

Little State Concern About Spending Cut-Back—"State departments are unlikely to be too concerned at the instruction to cut back their additional spending proposals for next year," says Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 9 September in a page 6 editorial. Government's record of restricting expenditure is

"hardly exemplary," and "if there are doubts about the Cabinet's will, there is no clarity about who will wield the whip." "While responsibility for government spending falls between the under-employed State Expenditure Minister Amie Venter and the apparently overworked Finance Minister Barend du Plessis, opportunities for bureaucratic obfuscation must abound. Venter has the title now, but only gets the work next April; Du Plessis is supposed to run both revenue and expenditure in the meantime but has lots of political duties to distract his attention. Which of them, backed by whose officials, is responsible for spending proposals which must be drawn up now but only implemented in next year's Budget?"

SOWETAN

Killings To Impede Negotiation—Referring to the killing of Inkatha supporters in Thokoza at the weekend, Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 9 September in its page 6 editorial believes there is a "group of people" who do not want to see a "settled, stable country." We probably "will never know" who these people are. "They would like their massacre of yesterday to lead to large-scale retaliation, more slaughter and more burnings in the street. That would suit them fine. It would cause greater confusion, it might make negotiation more difficult than it is and it could possibly even put back the day of eventual liberation."

Angola

Brazilian President Arrives 8 September

MB0909075091 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Brazilian head of state Fernando Collor de Mello who arrived in the country yesterday will meet with his Angolan counterpart Jose Eduardo dos Santos today. It is believed the meeting will examine the ongoing democratic changes and the peace process in Angola, as well as bilateral issues. Talks between Angola and Brazil are expected to begin in Luanda in three hours. Also today, President Collor de Mello will visit a rehabilitation center for the war-maimed people in Vulana.

Council Advises Dos Santos on Troop Placement

MB0709072691 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 7 Sep 91

[Text] The Council of the Republic's second ordinary session concluded its proceedings last night. It advised Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to speed up the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] and Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] troop confinement process. The Council also noted the need urgently to guarantee that state and police action is extended to every corner of the country and that demobilized FAPLA and FALA forces are reintegrated into society.

The participants also advised the Angolan head of state to seek the implementation of the terms of the peace accords regarding the release of prisoners and added this must never be confused with prisoner of war exchanges.

Regarding multiparty democracy, the council members suggested to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos that work be done to find speedy and practical solutions that will allow the constituent commissions of the emerging political parties to overcome the difficulties they face regarding legalization.

UNITA Official on Facilitating Repatriation

MB0709201091 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Sep 91

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has pointed out that it has never been contacted by the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs or the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] to facilitate the repatriation of Angolan refugees from Zambia. Abel Chivukuvuku, UNITA spokesman on the Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM], said the issue has never been presented to UNITA or the CCPM for discussion.

[Begin Chivukuvuku recording] The UNHCR which has an office in Luanda has never contacted the CCPM or UNITA to facilitate the repatriation of the Angolan refugees. Accordingly, I do not understand the reason for

all this protest. I am not aware of any moves in this direction. In any case, UNITA's refusal to cooperate would be contrary to the spirit and letter of the accords. [end recording]

Comoros

President Lifts State of Emergency Imposed 3 Aug

AB0709174091 Paris AFP in French 2223 GMT
6 Sep 91

[Text] Moroni, 7 Sep (AFP)—Today in Moroni President Said Mohamed Djohar lifted the state of emergency decreed on 3 August following Supreme Court efforts to remove him from office. In a radio and television broadcast, the president explained his decision by the fact that "there is no longer any serious and imminent threat against the country's institutions."

Madagascar

Razanamasy To Remain in Office Despite Strike

AB0609174091 Paris AFP in English 1605 GMT
6 Sep 91

[Text] Antananarivo, Sept 6 (AFP)—Prime Minister Guy Razanamasy said Friday [6 September] he would remain in office despite striking civil servants' failure to obey his ultimatum to return to work by Wednesday. Their defiance "does not bring into question" his political position, the prime minister said in an interview with AFP. Razanamasy, who had told the civil servants that failure to return to work would mean dismissal, added: "They will not get their pay."

On Wednesday more than 300,000 demonstrators, including striking civil servants, rallied in Antananarivo to denounce the ultimatum and renew three-month-old demands for an end to the 15-year rule of President Didier Ratsiraka. Some 90 percent of the capital's 50,000 government workers took part in the strike, according to the opposition coalition Lifeblood Committee.

Razanamasy said he would have government offices provide "minimum services in a few days." "If my being prime minister were blocking a national solution, I would not hesitate" to step down, said Razanamasy, appointed by Ratsiraka on August 8. "I will not die to be prime minister," he added.

Meanwhile, the state of emergency in the capital first declared on July 20 and twice renewed, expired Thursday. Its conditions were never respected, except for a curfew.

Mozambique**Chissano Disbands Security Ministry, Police**

LD0609224791 Lisbon RDP Commercial Radio Network in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Sep 91

[Text] Mozambique has done away with its Ministry of Security on the grounds of poor performance by the security services. President Chissano announced the disbandment of the security police—the much feared SNASP [People's National Security Service]—and its replacement by the State Information and Security Service.

Minister of Security Mariano Matsinhe has thus become minister without portfolio, and his No. 2 has been attached to the Foreign Ministry.

Unlike SNASP, the new Mozambican intelligence service has no police powers and its task will be restricted to counterespionage. There will, however, remain a link with the former political police in that the new service will be headed by the former national director for security.

Zambia**Prime Minister Says No Independent Candidates**

MB0709190491 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 7 Sep 91

[Text] The prime minister, General Masheke, said today that UNIP [United National Independence Party] will not recognize any independent candidates in [word indistinct] general elections scheduled for October 31. Speaking in [word indistinct] area in Kalomo, he said it is necessary for all UNIP candidates to be recognized as such and that no one will be allowed to stand on his own. He said anyone standing on his own will dilute UNIP's Plan of Action. On the question of the 12 chiefs UNIP is shielding as candidates, he said it is necessary that they stand as they will serve their subjects [word indistinct].

MP Dropped in Favor of Former Prime Minister

MB0709190091 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 7 Sep 91

[Text] Former Member of Parliament for Katombora Henry Siamane says he accepts UNIP's [United National Independence Party] decision to drop him in favor of former Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane. Comrade Siamane says the decision was reached to ensure that UNIP wins all the 150 seats to be contested in the elections.

Liberia

Reporter, Ministers Comment on Border Fighting

AB0609115091 London BBC World Service
in English 0630 GMT 6 Sep 91

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] Journalist Matthew Tostevine was in the Sierra Leonean town of Zimi, near the Mano River bridge, where the operation took place. He also met and talked to military commanders in the area. A short while ago, Carolyn Dempster called him up and asked him about Charles Taylor's claims that the invading force was 3 to 5,000 strong.

[Begin recording] [Tostevine] I have not actually got any evidence other than the fact that they would have removed their troops very quickly if that were the case. It is possible that they have moved their force in there, but I do not believe they could have got very far, and they are certainly nowhere near 3,000 men gone across. I can say that with certainty.

[Dempster] What is the Sierra Leonean Army commander saying? Are they confirming or denying these reports?

[Tostevine] I have not been able to contact the Sierra Leone Army commander in Kenema, Major (Janvier Kanu), who is in charge of all operations in the area, because, obviously, any operations by Liberians is under Sierra Leone Army umbrella where it is inside Sierra Leone, and any operations inside Liberia would require Sierra Leonean backup, and I do not know if that has been given.

[Dempster] Apart from ULIMO [United Liberation Movement], is there any other movement—for instance the Movement for Redemption of Liberian Muslims, MRM, or any other Liberian troops—that are likely to take matters into their own hands and have gone across into Liberia?

[Tostevine] ULIMO are the only group that I have met inside Sierra Leone. I believe they are the only group with soldiers inside Sierra Leone.

[Dempster] What about these claims that Charles Taylor was making that, in fact, it is the interim president, Amos Sawyer, and Dr. Boimah Fahnbulle Jr., and Alhaji Kromah, who is a former director general of Liberian Broadcasting, who are in fact behind these 3,000 men or they are responsible for training them?

[Tostevine] I suppose it would be possible, but ULIMO certainly have not admitted it to me. I spoke to General (Amanilah), their preparations commander, on the Liberian border the day before yesterday, and what he told me was that they had no backing from any of the politicians that they were in fact nonpolitical, and that

all they wanted to do was to get rid of Charles Taylor or arrest Charles Taylor so that Liberia could be united as one again.

[Dempster] Could this actually not be seen as exactly that—an attempt to get hold of Charles Taylor?

[Tostevine] Yes of course. This is what Charles Taylor himself said when he came to get rid of Samuel Doe, of course, that he just simply wanted to get rid of Samuel Doe and nothing else. I mean because somebody is making a statement it does not absolutely mean that is true.

[Dempster] What is the mood in Freetown and Sierra Leone, because this signals really the end of a long period of siege of various areas of Sierra Leone?

[Tostevine] Well people in Sierra Leone, people in Freetown, at least, and Kenema are very happy to know that the Mano River Bridge has been captured and hope that it really does mean the end of the war. There are still pockets of rebels operating inside Sierra Leone, and I believe there is still some activity in Kailahun District but people think it is nearing the end now. Whether that is the case, I do not know. I think it depends very much on what happens in Liberia. There is certainly some fear here among the local population that if soldiers are going into Liberia, then possibly there will be a great backlash from Charles Taylor. [end recording]

Two key players in this saga are the foreign ministers of Sierra Leone—he is Abdul Karim Koroma—and Liberia—he is Gabriel Bacchus Matthews. Our BBC West Africa correspondent, Ofeibea Quist-Arcton, met both of them this morning in Accra. She asked Mr. Koroma first of all for his reaction to news of the recapture of the Mano River bridge.

[Begin recording] [Koroma] I feel very glad because it brings to an end, or it is bringing to an end, a very sad episode in our country.

[Quist-Arcton] But of course it doesn't bring to an end the crisis that started in Liberia's civil war and spilled over into Sierra Leone. Could I bring you in here, Gabriel Bacchus Matthews, as interim foreign minister for Liberia, because we are told that the troops fighting along with Sierra Leone are exiled Liberians, former soldiers of the late President Doe, and other exiled forces. Does this worry you and do you think this is going to create a problem within Liberia, although they say they are fighting Charles Taylor?

[Matthews] No, it doesn't worry me in the least. I am pleased that Liberians who wish to come home are finding ways to get back home, and if some have an urgency to ensure their return by all means possible, I believe that they must have to resist the Taylor forces to ensure that they can return home. We feel no sense of distress in their efforts to do that. Mr. Taylor will have to understand that there is a reality and a price to pay for

the continued closure of the roads and for his unwillingness thus far to disarming his forces so that this country can be at peace.

[Quist-Arcton] You say that you are happy for Liberians to come home but these are Liberians coming home armed. How do you know that this is not going to escalate into more war?

[Matthews] Well we trust that as we continue to encourage Mr. Taylor to seek a political settlement, these are other factors that will follow up as a matter of course.

[Quist-Arcton] Now a spokesman for Charles Taylor is saying that there are Liberian forces who are aiding Sierra Leone—and I believe this is the case—means that somebody is trying to thwart the peace process, the sets of talks and minisummits that have been happening in Yamoussoukro. Your view on this, Bacchus Matthews?

[Matthews] I don't believe that. In any case, irrespective of what the intentions may be, we will continue the process of encouraging Mr. Taylor to settle for a process that would lead to free and fair elections in the country.

[Quist Arcton] But do you feel that he is holding back the process? I mean, do you feel now that Charles Taylor's back is against the wall as people are coming across into his territory, he said, to fight his forces.

[Matthews] Well, we told him, we have explained the relevance of what we have argued all along that time is not on his side and he must look for peace and he must do it urgently.

[Quist-Arcton] Mr. Koroma?

[Koroma] I believe that what Charles Taylor started back in 1989, or thereabout, in December, that produced the decimation of the population and the infrastructure of Liberia. [sentence as heard] He sent out over half a million people, his own countrymen, into other countries, into Guinea and Sierra Leone, and if these people decide to go back by whatever means, it is their country; they are entitled to go back. But I do not believe that they are in any way destabilizing the peace process. [end recording]

Sierra Leone Troops Capture Mano River Bridge

AB0609114091 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 6 Sep 91

[Text] Sierra Leonean Government troops, in their continued offensive against forces loyal to the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], have captured the border crossing point between Liberia and Sierra Leone, the Mano River Bridge, in the west of the country. The BBC reports that the offensive against the NPFL forces was backed by Liberian refugees in Sierra Leone and remnants of the Armed Forces of Liberia who have been fighting alongside the Sierra Leonean Army.

The Liberians are reported to have crossed on the Liberian side of the border and attacked Tieni in Tewo District, Grand Cape Mount County. An NPFL spokesman, Joe Molba, in a BBC interview yesterday, confirmed that fighting was taking place in the area between his front and the exiled Liberian force he referred to as armed bandits. He said the attack was intended to destroy the peace process scheduled to continue in the Ivory Coast later this month.

For his part, Information Minister Lamini Waritay said the Interim Government of National Unity continues to urge the NPFL to accept the democratic way out of the present political impasse. Mr. Waritay expressed the hope that at the third Yamoussoukro meeting, some reason would prevail and Mr. Taylor would adopt a democratic approach to the issue, especially in light of the military situation now on his hands. The VOA, quoting the U.S. State Department, said it has no independent [words indistinct] when official monitoring the situation said an invasion would not surprise them. Forces loyal to the NPFL crossed into Sierra Leone last March in an attempt to destabilize that government. The NPFL has consistently denied the charge.

Meanwhile, aid agencies say they are evacuating their staff from the areas where the fighting is taking place. The recapture of the Mano River Bridge is a necessary step for the Sierra Leonean Army as it would cut off a main supply route used by Charles Taylor's forces.

Sierra Leone's Momoh Comments

AB0609165091 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 6 Sep 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There have been somewhat confusing reports in the past couple of days about fighting in the border region of Sierra Leone and Liberia. Charles Taylor claimed that his territory in Liberia had been invaded from Sierra Leone by hostile forces. Yesterday, the Sierra Leone military said they had recaptured the Mano River Bridge on the Liberian border, which had been held by rebels who allegedly invaded from Liberia in March, and there was speculation that Liberian soldiers in Sierra Leone, hostile to Taylor, had followed up the attack on the Mano River bridge and crossed the border into Taylor's territory. On the line, Robin White talked to Sierra Leone's President Joseph Momoh and asked him what his information was about the military situation:

[Begin recording] [Momoh] Well the latest information from military headquarters here in Freetown is that the Mano River Bridge, indeed, was captured yesterday, and of course not only the bridge but all towns along the border, with the exception of those at the Kalahun end. But we have given specific instructions that on no account must they go beyond that. In other words, they should not enter Liberian territory at all.

[White] So you are absolutely sure that no Sierra Leonean soldiers have crossed into Liberia.

[Momoh] Oh yes, I am absolutely certain about that!

[White] Now what about this Liberian rebel group that has been operating in Sierra Leone? Has that crossed into Liberia?

[Momoh] Well I will tell you exactly what has happened. When the trouble in Liberia got out of hand, as one would expect, a good number of Liberian nationals fled into our own territory and they have been living here as refugees. Most of them have been staying around the border areas and when there was this invasion last March, they were pushed farther inland into Sierra Leone, and their biggest desire has been to go back into Liberia. And I am sure they have always been praying for the day when the borders would be opened so that they would be able to enter.

[White] And is that what they have now done?

[Momoh] Possibly, possibly. Now I can give you an assurance here that if this is what has happened, it is not with the knowledge of the Sierra Leone Government at all.

[White] What about stories that you have been helping them?

[Momoh] Well when they were refugees here, indeed, we helped them purely on humanitarian basis. There is no doubt about that at all.

[White] But have you been arming them?

[Momoh] No we have not, we have not. In fact, we too are asking for more arms. We do not have enough for ourselves, so I cannot see how we can give to others.

[White] But Charles Taylor has been claiming that a lot of the American supporters had gone into these rebel movements and that they are in some way behind this invasion. What do you have to say about that?

[Momoh] Well I would not know. I heard a bit of the allegation told by the BBC two days ago about American military personnel training our own soldiers here. Well that indeed is a fact. Through a bilateral arrangement, we have American instructors in this country who are training our own soldiers at the Benguela Training Center near here in Freetown, but that has nothing whatsoever to do with the war.

[White] A lot of people will find it pretty hard to believe that you are not in some way giving some support for these rebels who want to get to Charles Taylor, after what Charles Taylor did to you.

[Momoh] No, no, no! Well I know a lot of people will find it very difficult to believe, but I am giving you an assurance that we are not giving any assistance at all! [end recording]

Taylor Claims Mano River Bridge

AB0609202091 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 6 Sep 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] When he heard the Sierra Leone president, Charles Taylor called us up and told Robin White his version of the military situation and made some startling claims:

[Begin recording] [Taylor] The situation now is that we now have the Mano River bridge. Following the incursion, we launched a special operation to retake the town of Tieni and to take possession of the bridge—of which we have—and we have moved in to create a security corridor. We now hold a barrack across the bridge, and my soldiers have been ordered by me to secure a security corridor, a low distance inside Sierra Leone to make sure that there is no reoccurrence of what happened.

[White] So you are admitting now that you are in Sierra Leone?

[Taylor] I am saying to you that after the incursion, we have just taken the bridge and are prepared to secure a security corridor to keep these people from coming and killing any more of our people.

[White] Now some people might find it outrageous that you are claiming now to occupy bits of Sierra Leone.

[Taylor] Well it was outrageous for Sierra Leone to occupy Tieni, which your own BBC reporter said was 15 km inside Liberia, and killed young women and children and nobody said anything about it. [sentence as heard] When we expel them, then we are supposed to be holding Sierra Leone.

[White] Yes but Momoh is specifically denying that any Sierra Leonean troops have crossed into Liberia.

[Taylor] President Momoh is lying! That is a blatant lie! We have killed Sierra Leonean soldiers inside Liberia. We captured some of them—they have admitted. It is a blatant, blatant lie!

[White] How many Sierra Leoneans do you claim to have killed?

[Taylor] We have, in fact the body count is still going on. They did not understand the tactical move on our part. We opened the corridor and permitted them to come in, and then we cut the army off and we killed them. But we estimated that from the counts that are going on, it is close to one company size that was killed inside it.

[White] And what about your own casualties?

[Taylor] Well we have a few. We are looking at about seven dead, and we have about 18 wounded soldiers. We are treating them now. We have sent a camera team up to the site. Films are being done up at the area. We captured a lot of arms and ammunition. They were

trying to move in to create a beachhead, and we have cut the army off, and we have killed the army's progression.

[White] It sounds from what you are saying that you are now more or less at war with Sierra Leone.

[Taylor] This is what it amounts to. Joseph Momoh dispatched his troops and killed us to come into Liberia and kill our people just when Liberia has been at a cease-fire. It is very, very sad that this has happened.

[White] Now if you talk like this, are you not more or less inviting Nigeria, Guinea, all these other countries and ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], maybe the United States, maybe everybody, to declare war against you and finish with you once and for all?

[Taylor] Yes but why will anybody want to declare war against me? We have a....

[White, interrupting] Because you declared war against them, that is why.

[Taylor] No. I have constantly denied that we were involved in Sierra Leone, and if we were involved in Sierra Leone, they would never have crossed the border. We have kept on our side of the border and made no attempts to enter Sierra Leone. They came in 15 km into this country and murdered our people. They have murdered our people, and I think it is about time that the West African region called for a halt in this situation in Sierra Leone and tried to bring it under control.

Yesterday on BBC it was all ha, ha, ha. They come and kill Liberians and everybody laughs. When we retaliate and push them off our soil, then Charles Taylor is doing something wrong!

[White] Mr. Taylor, are you not going to go down in West African history as the man who brought murder and harm to the region?

[Taylor] No. I am going to go down in West African history as a Liberian patriot that fought for the redemption of our people from the hands of Samuel Doe after he murdered and maimed thousands of our citizens. That is how I am going to go down in history. I am going to go down in history as one that is determined to preserve the territorial integrity of this sovereign nation. [end recording]

Taylor Calls for Dialogue

AB0609173291 Paris AFP in French 1659 GMT
6 Sep 91

[Text] Monrovia, 6 Sep (AFP)—Charles Taylor, the leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), today asked Liberian fighters who attacked northwestern Liberia from Sierra Leone to stop all fighting and called for "dialogue." The rebel radio, monitored in Monrovia, said that Taylor had sent an emissary to Lofa County to ask elders of that region to mediate with the fighters so that they can stop their "aggressions." On 4 September

troops hostile to Charles Taylor entered northwestern Liberia from Sierra Leone. People from the area, arriving in Monrovia, said artillery and automatic gunfire were heard on 4 September for several hours in the town of Tieni, 12 kilometers inside Liberian territory.

Combined Forces Capture Fairo, Malama 4 Sep

AB0609213691 Freetown SLBS Radio in English
2000 GMT 6 Sep 91

[Text] Following their resounding success in capturing Zimi from the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] rebels, the combined troops of Guinea and Sierra Leone military forces on Wednesday [4 September] flushed out the rebels and captured the border towns Fairo and Malama in the Southern Province. According to a spokesman of the Ministry of Defense, rebels suffered heavy casualties, while none was recorded on the side of the combined forces. Sierra Leone's flag, he added, is now flying at Bo Waterside-Mano River Union bridge.

ECOMOG Commander Meets With Taylor

AB0709153291 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 2100 GMT 6 Sep 91

[Text] The main actors in the Liberian conflict have been urged to develop a spirit of forgiveness to ensure a lasting solution to the crisis. The ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] field commander, Major General Rufus Kupolati, made the appeal in Kakata during a meeting with the Liberian main rebel leader, Mr. Charles Taylor. General Kupolati stressed the need for all parties to ensure the success of the current peace talks in Yamoussoukro, Cote d'Ivoire and other peace initiatives. The ECOMOG commander maintained that the continued perpetuation of the conflict was to the detriment of the ordinary people who have suffered the greatest impact of the war. He gave an assurance that ECOMOG will continue to operate as a peacemaker, in compliance of its mandate. General Kupolati, however, said that no party to the conflict should be allowed to start another round of bloodshed.

Sawyer in Freetown for 'Urgent Talks' With Momoh

AB0709162991 Paris AFP in English 1535 GMT
7 Sep 91

[Text] Freetown, Sept 7 (AFP)—Interim President Amos Sawyer of Liberia arrived in Freetown Saturday [7 September] for urgent talks with Sierra Leone's President Joseph Momoh on the current volatile situation on their countries' joint border. Dr. Sawyer, accompanied by a 14-man delegation, said "a solution to the Liberian problem ought to be couched within the framework of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peace plan and within the context of the aims and ideals of the Mano River Union", a tripartite economic

organisation linking Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia. The Liberian leader described his "swift visit" as "a continuing effort to find solution to the Liberian problem."

Asks Liberians To Stop Fighting

AB0809175591 Paris AFP in French 1817 GMT
7 Sep 91

[Text] Freetown, 7 Sep (AFP)—Professor Amos Sawyer, president of the Interim Government of Liberia, today in Freetown asked the Liberian fighters who launched an offensive in northwestern Liberia, to observe "an immediate cease-fire and withdraw their troops." At a press conference, Prof. Sawyer felt that the United Liberation Movement [ULIMO] decision to take up arms "stems from the attitude of Charles Taylor," president of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, (NPFL—the main rebel group). Replying to a question from a reporter, Prof. Sawyer stated that he had no links with ULIMO.

Fighting has been going on since 2 September in northwestern Liberia, in NPFL-controlled areas. Many sources pointed out on Thursday that an attack had been launched by ULIMO from Sierra Leone.

ULIMO Concedes Loss of Mano River Bridge

AB0809175091 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 8 Sep 91

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] Officials of the Liberian exile group, ULIMO [United Liberation Movement], have conceded that they have lost control of the important border bridge on the Mano River between Liberia and Sierra Leone. They said the bridge had been retaken by fighters loyal to Mr. Charles Taylor, whose forces control most of Liberia. The ULIMO officials, speaking in the Sierra Leonean capital, Freetown, said their fighters were still attacking Mr. Taylor's forces inside Liberia. Mr. Taylor has accused Sierra Leone of being behind the incursions into Liberia, but President Momoh of Sierra Leone has denied the allegations.

More Commando Executions Reported in Gbarnga

AB0609143491 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 6 Sep 91

[Text] More reports emerging from Gbarnga speak of executions of commandos of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL]. The executions are being carried out by the leadership of the NPFL. The LIBERIA NEWS AGENCY quoting diplomatic sources yesterday reported that in the wake of reports of an assassination attempt on the NPFL leader, up to 75 commandos of the Front have been executed and that a house to house search has been mounted in NPFL controlled areas for other commandos.

Meanwhile in the last 48 hours, nearly 30 NPFL commandos, including some of whom were trained in Libya, have reportedly fled NPFL-held territories and have arrived in Monrovia to take advantage of the government's rehabilitation program for former combatants. An interim government official has, meanwhile, said that all commandos fleeing from NPFL-held areas and surrendering their arms are welcomed by the government to take advantage of the rehabilitation program.

[Words indistinct] alleged reports of an attempt by his commandos to kill him, the NPFL leader has ordered all roads from Monrovia to NPFL-controlled territories closed, including any vehicle traffic, although the roads, as well as many major air and sea ports in the country, have never been opened by Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor, who earlier readily denied reports of a plot to topple his leadership, however, said the tightening of the road network comes in the wake of allegations that enemy forces have attacked the town of Tieni in Grand Cape Mount County and have killed hundreds of citizens. Speaking on Radio Gbarnga in what was said to be a nationwide broadcast, Mr. Taylor said the roads would remain closed until the situation is brought under control.

Sawyer Hails NPFL Decision To Form Party

AB0609143891 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 6 Sep 91

[Text] Interim President Amos Sawyer says he is encouraged by recent pronouncements by the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] that it is to form a political party to contest the forthcoming elections. Speaking at his office in Monrovia when he met with members of the Disabled Community Peace Council, President Sawyer reiterated that the Interim Government of National Unity is not interested in denying any political party nor any group or any individual the right to acquiring political power in Liberia, but he is rather concerned with the means by which such power is acquired. He said the interim government was interested in ensuring that political power is gained through the ballot box, thereby paving the way for constitutional democracy in Liberia.

Meanwhile, Dr. Sawyer has reiterated that he would never be a party to any bogus peace arrangement that would only later plunge the nation into further violence. Dr. Sawyer said in his quest to achieve a lasting solution to the Liberian crisis, he will continue to insist on the total disarming and encampment of all warring factions as a precondition for holding free and fair elections in this country. The president was speaking on Wednesday [4 September] when a delegation of the National Patriots Association called on him at his office. He maintained that all persons wishing to acquire political power in Liberia should do so through the ballot box and not by any means.

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10 Sept. 1991

